

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED



Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

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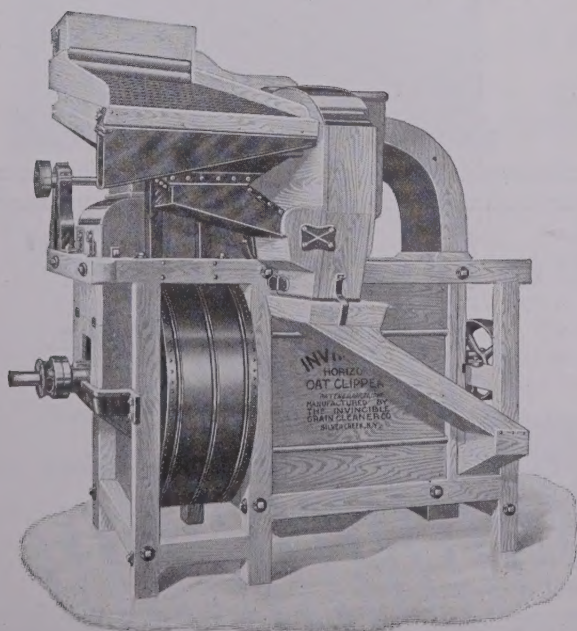
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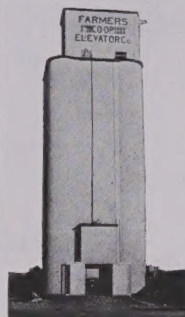
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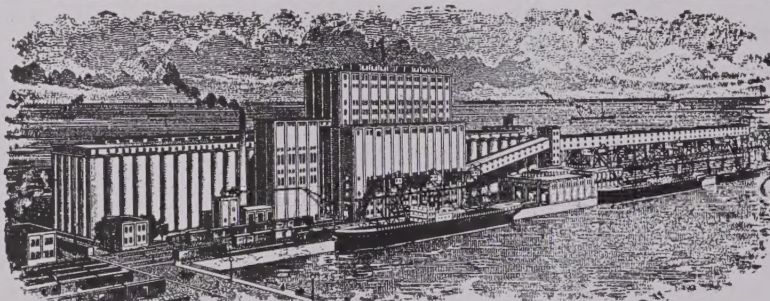
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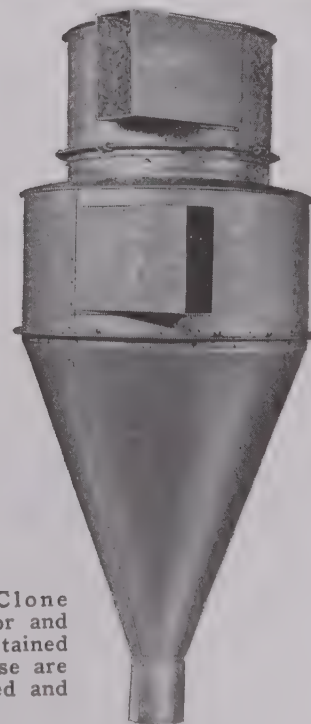
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SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches, \$2.75 per hundred, or 500, \$11.00 plus postage. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

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WHEN YOU want field or grass seed, write us, and we will put you in communication with nearby dealers, who have what you seek. The service is free. Information Bureau, Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATORS WANTED

WANTED—Grain elevator in Central Illinois. Address 87S4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

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OHIO—For sale: Old mill; good residence; 16 ac.; Good Coal, feed business; on railroad. Address 87R6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

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TYPIST having general office experience, wanted in small Chicago office. Give particulars regarding education and experience. Now. Address 87T1 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

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POSITION WANTED as feedmill operator. Can give reference. 18 years' experience. Address Chas. Mosteller, Barnesville, Minn.

EXPERIENCED GRAIN INSPECTOR wants position. Licensed on all grains and soybeans. Past draft age. Write 86M6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

STOP! READ! THINK! One advertiser writes, "Your service brought me 24 replies." We can do the same for you. Don't wait, write now.

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A boon to the grain dealer who keeps a convenient, permanent record of daily market quotations for ready reference.

This book provides spaces for recording hourly quotations on Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, and Barley. Spaces for a week's markets on a sheet; sixty sheets in a book. Order Form CND 97-5, Price \$1, plus postage. Shipping Weight, 1 pound.

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MINNESOTA—Feed Mill for Sale—Established business. Fully equipped with 90 H.P. Diesel Engine. Large hammer mill and corn crusher, ton Strong-Scott mixer, Oat huller, elevators, scales, etc. Ill Health reason for selling. Best farming and dairying county. Write for full description. W. H. Wilken, Fairmont, Minnesota.

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Designed particularly for grain dealers receiving a number of loads of grain from the same farmer, as when an entire crop is marketed by helpful neighbors. Simplifies and expedites recording of each load delivered. Two tickets to a leaf so that loads from two farmers may be separately recorded without turning a leaf. Lines for recording 23 loads on each ticket. Space provided at bottom of each ticket for total net pounds, net bushels, check number, and amount given in settlement. 120 tickets, size 5¼x8½ inches. Duplicating. Originals of goldenrod bond paper, duplicates of manila. Spiral bound so that book lays absolutely flat, or may be folded back upon itself in open position to facilitate entries. Shipping weight 2 lbs. Order Crop Delivery Record Form 69 Spiral. Price \$1.20, plus postage.

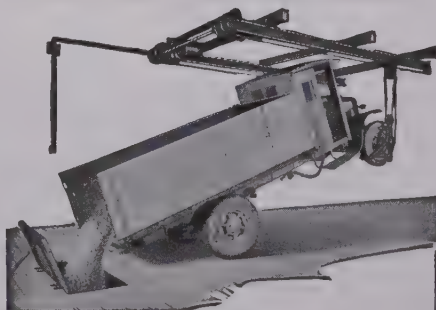
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A merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain and feed trades outside our office, please send us the *Grain & Feed Journals* twice each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

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State

MACHINES FOR SALE

CORN CUTTER & Grader—has motor—used very little. 86F10, Grain & Feed Jnrls., Chicago.

FEED MIXER—one ton—floor level feed—has motor good as new. Write 86F11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

HAMMER MILL with 25-h.p. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 86F12, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FEED MIXER for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 86F13, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—65 H.P. Engine with starter; Hammer Mill with Texrope Drive; Egery Autograph Register; 2 Electric Chick Batteries. Country Feed Mills, Vandalia, Ohio.

FOR SALE—1 No. 4½ Western Warehouse Sheller & Cleaner, with Hyatt Roller Bearings on Cylinder & Fan Shaft. Cob Carrier & Bucket Elevator complete. Used less than 2 years, all in excellent condition. Elnora Elevator Co., Elnora, Ind.

MILL & ELEVATOR MACHINERY

22" Bauer, 24" Monarch direct motor driven attrition mills. 50HP, 100HP Fairbanks Morse oil engines. Howe ball bearing scale 8'x18' platform. Large stock of **REBUILT GUARANTEED** electric motors all makes, types and sizes. All fully guaranteed and priced to sell. Write us on your requirements. **ROCKFORD ELECTRIC EQUIPT. CO.**, 728 So. Wyman St., Rockford, Ill.

MACHINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Rebuilt, Guaranteed **HAMMER MILLS**. All sizes. Direct Connected or Belt Driven. Reasonable prices. **FLOUR MILL**—25 bbl. Midget Marvel with Bleacher, etc. As is \$450. ½-Ton used Burton Mixer \$150. Indiana Grain Machinery Co., 420 S. Meridian, Indianapolis, Ind.

FOR SALE

1 2S16 Gruendler Hay Mill, complete with 50 HP motor.

1 J-B Mill No. 3 direct connected 50 HP motor.

1 Jay Bee direct connected 40 HP.

1 26" Monarch belt driven attrition.

D. E. Hughes Company, Hopkins, Mich.

MOTORS—GENERATORS**ELECTRICAL MACHINERY**

Large stock of motors and generators, A.C. and D.C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors, 25 to 100 H.P., 1200 to 3600 R.P.M. Write for stock list and prices. Expert repair service.

V. M. NUSSBAUM & CO., Fort Wayne, Indiana.

MOTOR-PUMPS: Guaranteed rebuilt electric motors, pumps, etc. Largest stock in Illinois, outside of Chicago. Will take your equipment in trade; also offer emergency motor repair and rewinding service. Distributors for Wagner and Peerless motors, specially adapted for farm and grain elevator application. We offer free engineering advice on your problems. Write us without obligation. New illustrated bulletin No. 23, just off the press, will be mailed on request. Rockford Power Machinery Co., 6th Ave. and 6th St., Rockford, Ill.

MACHINES WANTED

WANTED: Bag closing machine. Prefer Union Special for 100 lb. Bags. Lipscomb Grain & Seed Co., Springfield, Mo.

WANTED—New or used automatic scale; also electric sewing machine for jute bags. T. F. Baker Co., Malden, Mo.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, **USE** these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. **WE WILL** assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to **YOU**. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. **TRY IT.**

SCALES FOR SALE

SCALES FOR SALE—15-ton Columbia Motor truck scale 18x9 platform. Used only short time. Lowell Grain & Hay Company, Lowell, Indiana.

THE WANTED-FOR SALE DEPARTMENT of **GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS** is a market place where buyer and seller, employer and employee, and those offering investments can meet to their mutual advantage and profit and it will pay every subscriber to give these columns a close study twice each month, because of the constantly changing variety of opportunities seeking your consideration.

Clark's Decimal Wheat Values

(Fourth Edition)

Is a book of 38 tables, which reduce any weight from 10 to 100,000 pounds to bushels of 60 lbs. and show the value at any price from 50 cts. to \$2.39.

Each table is printed in two colors, pounds and rules in red, bushels and values in black. All figures are arranged in groups of five and divided by red rules to expedite calculations.

These tables have the widest range of quantity and price, are so compact and so convenient no Wheat Handler can afford to attempt to do business without them. By their use you prevent errors, save time and avoid many hours of needless figuring.

Printed on linen ledger paper, 40 pages, bound in vellum, size 9x11½ inches. Order Form 33X. Price, \$2, f. o. b. Chicago. Shipping weight, 1 lb.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

Consolidated

327 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

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Estimates cheerfully given.

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Zeleny Thermometer Co.

9 SOUTH CLINTON ST.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Toledo Convention Notes

OYSTER SHELL Products Co. cigars were passed out following the banquet.

NEXT YEAR the clan will gather at beautiful Excelsior Springs (Mo.) Hotel.

BALTIMORE and Des Moines made a determined effort to capture the 1942 convention. Better luck next time.

SCOTT BATEMAN, Warehouse Commissioner of Kansas, was overtaken by a severe attack of asthma but he finally got relief.

THE BADGES were supplied by the Mill Mutuals, Ohio Dept., of Columbus, represented by J. W. Huntington, mgr., R. S. Castle, field supervisor, G. M. Arnold, H. J. Bentz and J. S. Svehla, field men.

H. C. BANKS of Terminal Grain Co., Peoria, tried to come down from the mezzanine with a hop, skip and a jump. No bones broken, but he accumulated a heavy load of caution and bruises.

THE MEETING PLACES for the different groups were so arranged and timed as not to interfere with one another, and, contrary to their usual practice, the members of each group were prompt in assembling.

THE REUNION of scores of oldtime grain dealers served to revive friendly relations of the early days of the trade's organization—a merited tribute to the 45th anniversary of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n.

O. W. RANDOLPH, Toledo, passed out so many white canes and the delegates, weary with standing, leaned so heavily on the canes, visitors were convinced a tournament of the blind and the aged had come to town.

E. C. KESSLER, Jamestown, N. Y., had several confusedly trying to pronounce "Yumstuvén," which he explained is supposed to be Swedish for Jamestown, more commonly known as "Jimtown," the same as it is in North Dakota.

THE REGISTRATION of those present showed that 739 had been given buckeye badges, but some failed to register. It was one of the most enthusiastic gatherings of representative grain dealers to assemble under one roof in recent years.

OHIO'S reputation as the "buckeye" state was enhanced by dangle of a buckeye (horse chestnut to you) from every delegate's badge. But Buckeye Hospitality was even further enhanced by the warm welcome every delegate received from the Toledo trade.

LACKING a list of selected orators, the observing toastmaster won the close attention of his audience by luring all to participate in personal exhibits and comparisons.

NOTICE POSTED in each bedroom urged occupants to chain their door before retiring, but some failed to comply and borrowed money for their breakfasts. A midnight marauder with a skeleton key made off with the wallets of H. H. Savage of St. Louis and Harry McKee of Muscatine while they slept soundly, also several others.

SOUVENIRS were many and generously distributed. Included were note books from The Fort Worth Elevators & Warehousing Co., insert notebooks in imitation leather covers from Hart-Carter Co., a book of factual market information from B. C. Christopher & Co., corn cob pipes from the Excelsior Springs Hotel, handsome automatic pencils from Rice Grain Co., plastic combination letter openers, rules, and magnifying glass and handsome canes from O. W. Randolph & Co., packages of book matches from Hiawatha Grain Co., Tidewater Grain Co., and Calcium Carbonate Co., plastic golf tees and holders from Sprout-Waldron Co., glass ash trays from Libby-Owens-Ford Glass Co.

MILWAUKEE

Milwaukee at all times has a big, broad market for all grains. Its industrial consumption and shipping demand provides an active demand all the year.

Milwaukee, the foremost brewing center and largest malt manufacturing city, is the leading malting barley market of the country.

Milwaukee is the leading white corn market of the Northwest.

Wisconsin rye is known the world over for its fine quality and works advantageously thru the Milwaukee market.

Milwaukee, with ample storage facilities and large stocks, is the natural gateway to a large consuming area, and solicits inquiries for all grains. Milwaukee is known for fast unloading and prompt returns.

Milwaukee is the logical distributing center for feedstuffs, mill-feeds, brewers grains, and malt sprouts, and enjoys an enviable reputation in all sections.

Deal with any of these Milwaukee Grain and Stock Exchange Members

Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.
Grain Merchants

W. M. Bell Co.
Grain Merchants

Roy I. Campbell
Grain Commission

Cargill, Incorporated
Grain Merchants

Deutsch & Sickert Co.
Feed, Grain & Hay

Franke Grain Co., Inc.
Feed Merchants

Froedtert Grain & Malting Co.
Maltsters

Lowell-Hoit & Co.
Grain Commission

Johnstone-Templeton Co.
Grain Commission

P. C. Kamm Co.
Grain Merchants

La Budde Feed & Grain Co.
Grain and Feed

J. V. Lauer Co.
Grain Commission Merchants

Mohr-Holstein Commission Co.
Grain Commission

The Paetow Co.
Feed, Grain, Screenings

Stratton Grain Co.
Grain and Feed Merchants

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED
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327 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

**AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE**
Established 1822

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., SEPTEMBER 24, 1941

IOWA feed men who find it hard to dig up an excuse to go to the ball game now can tell their family they must go to Ames, Ia., Oct. 3 and 4 to attend the feed school of the Western Grain and Feed Ass'n.

THIRTEEN FIRES are reported in this number, but only four resulted in total loss. The installation of modern fire fighting equipment and the training of employes in its effective use is saving many elevators from the flames.

HYBRID CORN distribution in earlier years was accomplished thru farmer agents, altho this work belongs to the regular handler of all other farm and field seeds. The regular dealer who now looks about him and sees farmer agents handling this business that is rightfully his should not be discouraged. He can get all this trade in hybrid corn seed if he will go after it. After a few years of sales effort the dealer will find the farmer agents quitting, leaving the field to him.

KING CORN for once is giving no consideration whatever to the usual threatening attitude of Jack Frost, and present surveys of corn's condition give assurance that the crop will be out of danger before the advance notice of winter's coming nips vegetation.

DELIVERY of track grain on September future contract as permitted by rule 282 of the Chicago Board of Trade is attended this year by the hazard of having to pay \$28.27 per car demurrage and standing the risk of deterioration while on track for 7 days under a new rule adopted by the directors of the Board.

IN HOPE of increasing the benefits derived by grain dealers attending the grain grading schools, all are to be given personal instruction and examination in grading. This should help those storing loan grain to grade receipts more accurately and to relieve warehousemen from disappointment when they ship out collateral that fails to grade at destination.

CALIFORNIA grain dealers are taking an advanced step in dealing with wage-hour problems by having members fill out a most elaborate and complete questionnaire on their feed handling and grinding activities. This will have the two-fold effect of aiding the regional wage-hour directors, and of forcing the government to go on record with specific rulings on specific practices in the industry.

A SETTLEMENT of the rail-wage clash satisfactory to all is not in sight, since, to begin with, the Interstate Commerce Commission has not permitted the railroads to earn the return granted by law and they are not in a position to pay more wages. If the earnings of the carriers are not increased substantially to meet the rising costs of materials, and a wage increase, a government subvention followed by government ownership may become necessary, and the brotherhoods will find their union no longer functioning and themselves reduced to the level of the down-trodden postoffice employee.

1941, THE YEAR of changing conditions and confounding confusion will also be known as the greatest year in all history for the building of grain storehouses, additions and annexes in North America. In Canada hundreds of temporary storage additions have been built alongside country elevators, and 50,000,000 bushels of temporary storage erected at Fort William-Port Arthur. Throughout the spring and summer our news columns have been crowded with notices of elevator improvements and enlargements. Even this current number contains notices of improvements at fourscore points that have not been noticed heretofore. This has surely been the year of greatest improvement in grain handling facilities.

THE A.A.A. started out to prove that we could have high prices for grain without creating a surplus; and now the Price Administrator is just starting to prove that with low prices of copper and scrap iron we can have an abundance of those metals. In both attempts the event has proved the opposite; and more than that, that the Washington bureaucratic dictators are totally devoid of economic knowledge.

COUNTRY BUYERS who have oral contracts with growers of soybeans spend much time now wishing they had used a formal written contract for recording their purchase before they hedged against their purchase with a future sale. It has long been the common practice of some farmers to claim a crop failure and default on their sales when the market advanced. Some cautious buyers always refuse to buy any grain in advance of harvest from growers who are not known to be strong financially and dependable.

THE BURNING of a greatly improved Kansas elevator recently calls to mind that the cause of this destructive fire was the one credited with more fire losses forty years ago than any other—that is, lightning. Today so many country elevators are protected from lightning by having their iron siding and roofs grounded or the house equipped with standard lightning-rod protection that we have almost forgotten the lightning hazard, but it is still with us and no doubt will continue to be responsible for the destruction of elevators not protected.

IN INCREASING the commercial corn acreage by 280,000 to 37,580,000 acres some bureaucrat in the U.S.D.A. blithely dumps on the C.C.C. the problem of finding money to pay for and bins in which to store the 100,000,000 bus. extra. Laughing in his sleeve at the Washington deskocrat the farmer in the dell spreads extra fertilizer on his best acres to take advantage of the announcement that there are to be no corn marketing quotas on the 1941 crop. Fertilizer and the loan stimulus have been effective in increasing the average yield per acres five bushels in the commercial corn area.

RECENT INVESTIGATIONS have brought to light the real cause of larger yields and increased crops of wheat in many sections notwithstanding the farmers carefully complied with the acreage restrictions of the A.A.A. The weather conditions in some sections have contributed as much to the increased yields as the liberal use of fertilizer, but of course neither the grower nor the A.A.A. has any control over the stimulating influence of timely precipitation. The A.A.A. may require growers to plow up or burn excessive acreage, but there is nothing in the law or the regulations that will place any restriction on increased production thru the use of fertilizer or favorable rainfall.

The National Convention

The gathering of grain dealers at Toledo last week was indeed a great success. Representatives from different branches of the trade assembled in large numbers and discussed problems common to their branch of the business with an enthusiasm that must insure better methods and improved conditions.

The crowded program kept all in attendance so busy they had little time to visit with friends, altho longing to discuss common trade problems. The assembling of over 400 dealers on Sunday before the official opening of the Convention disclosed an eager desire on the part of many to meet old friends and make new ones.

The spirit of good fellowship which prevailed throughout the entire Convention gives convincing proof of the earnest wish of the majority of the progressive dealers of the trade to meet with their fellows. The program of the last two days was so crowded with interesting events that most of the dealers were still on hand at the buffet dinner on the Tuesday evening. The 45th Annual Convention of the National Association will long be remembered as one of the highlights in the history of the organized grain trade.

Stay Close to Shore

The danger signal is in plain sight when soybeans rush up to 54 cents in 30 days and then drop 27 cents in 8 days.

The bullish enthusiasm that ran December corn up to 86½ cents seems to be evaporating as harvest approaches with its unsolved problems of finding storage room for the new crop.

To the customary market factors of supply and demand we have new and undetermined influences wielded by the Sec'y of the Treasury and the Sec'y of Agriculture, the former to force prices down by selling government-owned stocks and the latter to hold prices up. Still another third political factor is the administrator of the office of prices, whose powers are soon to be increased or diminished by pending legislation.

War is adding its hazards and government regulations more confusion. It is only a question of time until the present rising spiral will be reversed in the collapse of the price structure when war industries suspend their activities, to be followed perhaps by a rise to new heights when the American dollar has been cheapened and diluted by the issuance of billions of water in the form of government bonds.

About the only recourse the merchant has is to discontinue making contracts for shipment more than 60 days away. Thirty days' time is enough but limiting transactions to 15 days' shipment is still better. The nearer the time limit, the closer is the merchant to the safety of the shore.

Ordinarily a merchant may consider himself safe when he has a buying contract and a selling contract, or the stock on hand and a hedge, but war interposes the force majeure, and one side of the contract may become unenforceable, leaving the merchant liable to unlimited loss.

Another Disastrous Dust Explosion

Fine grain dust will explode if exposed to a flame or a spark. This has been proved many times in recent years by disastrous explosions that have caused loss of life and property. So it behooves all workers and employers to keep this fact in mind when sweeping or shoveling dust about the elevator which cannot be accomplished without much of the lighter dust being suspended in the air, and this impalpable powder is the dangerous dust created with explosive power.

The recent explosion in a Michigan elevator which resulted in two workmen jumping or falling with disastrous results serves again to call attention to this hazard which is common to all grain handling plants. These elevator men were instructed to clean out the drier which had not been in use for several months. The heat naturally carries finer and lighter dust to the top and it remains in suspension longer. In the combustion of this dust little damage was done to the Michigan structure. This fine dust suspended by the cleaning operations of the men burned so rapidly they became panic stricken and one jumped out a window to his death. The other, in jumping to a wall ladder, fell and was seriously injured. Whether the explosion was started by a match or the breaking of an electric light bulb is unknown but past experience supports the conviction that no explosion would have occurred without a spark or a flame.

If a pneumatic suction sweeper had been used to remove the fine dust the chance of an explosion occurring would have been minimized.

The most destructive explosion of grain dust ever occurring in Chicago elevators was traceable direct to the cleaning operations of workmen who had been busy most of the day removing accumulated dust from the driers. Thru all the years, the first explosion of dust in grain elevators suffering from a dust explosion the first explosion has always been credited with dislodging so much grain dust accumulated on ledges and projections that a second and often a third explosion has been the destructive explosion causing the greatest damage. Students of dust control are generally agreed that the first requisite to the safe operation of dusty plants is:

To keep the house free from dust by pneumatic collectors.

To keep matches out of the plant.

Have all employees shod with rubber heels and soles, and,

Provide pneumatic sweep-ups for dust removal instead of metal shovels which are spark producers.

Anything likely to produce a spark in the handling of grain or dust should be discarded.

Collapsing Grain Storehouses

So far this year we have published more notices of collapsing grain storehouses than ever before, and the corn crop and the soybean crop have just begun to come to market. The handicapping congestion of storage facilities has been greatly in excess of any previous period, due partially to the large surplus now carried over from year to year and to the increased production in some sections. Elevator operators of all sections of the country have suffered from excessive loads in weak structures. Many of the bursting bins have been intended only as temporary storage, yet some old elevators have suffered from weak foundations and walls.

One thing often overlooked by builders of country elevators is that the lateral stress of stored grain, especially flaxseed, is far greater than is generally supposed by inexperienced builders. Fortunately, no lives have been lost as the result of collapsing bins. This was because workers have been observing and alert to the hazards accompanying the crumbling of the structures.

While the rush of small grains to market has subsided and some room has been made for current receipts the movement of the large crop of soybeans and corn is sure to tax the country's elevator facilities to the limit. Caution will prompt elevator owners to inspect their foundations and walls frequently and thoroly lest these overloaded structures continue to collapse and scatter their overloads over the surrounding landscape.

"PRIORITY" has become over night the biggest and the most distressing word in the dictionary of industry.

Pictures of the National Convention

The 45th annual convention of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n this year was not only the largest in many years, but it was featured by an unusually good balance in its program to cover various special interests of the grain trade.

The pictures on the front cover give only a hint of the diversity of interests covered, and of the fun and frolic between serious business sessions. At the top is a general view of the annual banquet, which was held Monday evening, Sept. 15. In the middle is a general photo of one of the luncheons held by the sec'ys of affiliated state and regional ass'ns between closed conferences with government officials. At the bottom is a dinner gathering of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n officers and directors before official opening of the convention.

President Sexauer Appeals for Hearty Cooperation In National Defense Program

Under the stimulating influence of a democratic form of government, our civilization, in a given time made greater strides for the health, happiness and comfort of its people, than any nation in all history. This civilization is now in jeopardy. Our form of government, our way of life, our civilization are in the balance.

While it may not be clear at this time what course of action will best preserve our liberties and our form of government, we are all agreed that everything should be done that can be done to strengthen every service which is part of our national defense program. Our economic services and industrial forces loom large in our national defense program, as this is a struggle in which the economic and industrial forces of a country have assumed greater importance than ever.

In our national preparedness program, the grain and feed industry has a great responsibility. Foremost, as individuals and as an industry, we are confronted with the question—how can we most efficiently and effectively serve our nation? Can we increase our efficiency as our part in the defense programs? If we are to do so it is necessary that we study not only the immediate problems, but also the post-war problems which will need to be solved and which may be even more acute than our immediate problems. It is necessary that we analyze the operations and conditions under which we work to determine what action we should take and what policies we should seek to develop that will enable our industry to serve as efficiently as possible.

THE GRAIN AND FEED INDUSTRY performs a service of tremendous value and importance to the nation at all times, and particularly during an emergency. Efficient and economical distribution is one of the most essential services needed by society and this is especially true of the distribution of foods.

Under our democratic form of government which encouraged individual initiative and efficiency through the medium of keen but fair competition, supervised by rules established and enforced by its members, a service of moving grain and its products from producer to consumer was developed which was and still is the most efficient and economical in the world.

The grain trade has provided facilities for receiving grain from the producers' trucks or wagons tributary to every grain farm in the nation. We are prepared to buy the producer's grain any day or hour that the producer wishes to sell, and hold it for months or even years until there is a need for it. The industry has erected large storage facilities more than ample to warehouse normal crops and normal carry-overs.

The industry disseminates pertinent market information gathered from all over the world. Through its selling agencies, brokers and commission men find the best market for the producer's product. The exchanges provide cheap price insurance and instant protection through their future market service. Yes, the grain trade renders a service to society which if it were to break down, would result disastrously to our national economy.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF GRAIN is so vital and essential that any act or policy which tends to lower its efficiency is a matter of grave national concern. In this time of emergency, I therefore consider it pertinent that we thoughtfully consider, dispassionately and impartially, factors which may either increase or decrease the efficiency of this important na-

tional service of which we are a part. That is our duty as an industry.

First of all, I call upon each and every grain and feed dealer to render as efficient a service in his individual capacity as he is capable of performing. I also call upon each and every one of you to cooperate with our government and our government agencies in all policies which may be adopted. Even though we may disagree with a policy of our government, our disagreement must always be above-board and must never descend to the level of sabotage.

In this time of emergency there must be unity. That does not imply that as individuals or as an association we should not criticize acts and policies of the government and its agencies when we feel that they are unwise or affect the efficiency of the industry.

The right of freedom of speech, and the right to criticize, is the difference between a democracy and an autocracy. No service and no agency is efficient if surrounded entirely by "yes" men. But, once a law has been enacted, I ask that all cooperate to the end, that under the conditions, the best possible service may be rendered and that there may be unity. I know that I may pledge to our government the wholehearted cooperation of each and every grain and feed dealer.

Second, I ask that the government and its agencies cooperate with the grain trade. Cooperation is "the act of working or cooperating together to one end," and there cannot be cooperation unless both work together. Both horses must pull together when there is a heavy load to move.

I **RECOGNIZE** that during this emergency we need a strong government and a united people. We are all agreed on that. There is this danger, however, that even a democracy may assume powers which are greater than necessary and this is a danger especially during an emergency.

There was a time when big business was a threat and was feared. Today big business is no longer a threat, but big government is now a matter of concern with its tendency towards socialization and nationalization. "Bigness" in itself is not inherently wrong. It may actually serve to advantage because of the greater service it may render. The danger of "bigness" is that unless wisely administered and carefully controlled by proper checks powers to do wrong are so tremendous that society may be wrecked and the agency itself destroyed.

"Big business" is no longer a threat as it is now properly checked by government regulation and supervision—sometimes we think more than is wise or necessary for the common weal. We are agreed, however, that supervision and regulation of business is necessary just as we regard regulation of traffic necessary in this modern day.

WHILE WE BELIEVE in having traffic officers, we do not believe that it is necessary that the traffic officers drive all the trucks. That has been the tendency of government of late. That is a matter I wish to discuss with you today because I consider it as basic to our form of government, that the government only regulate and not operate business. Surrender of this principle means surrender of democracy with its freedom of speech, liberty and opportunity. It means surrender to regimentation, socialism and reversion to totalitarianism.

Aside from the human rights involved, which might be temporarily abandoned during

a great emergency, experience has shown time and again, that efficiency is not increased when government takes over private functions, but, on the contrary, is decreased. Government is not an efficient business agency. Big government invariably becomes enmeshed in red tape which destroys individual initiative, especially as responsibility becomes greatly divided. This results inevitably in reduced efficiency.

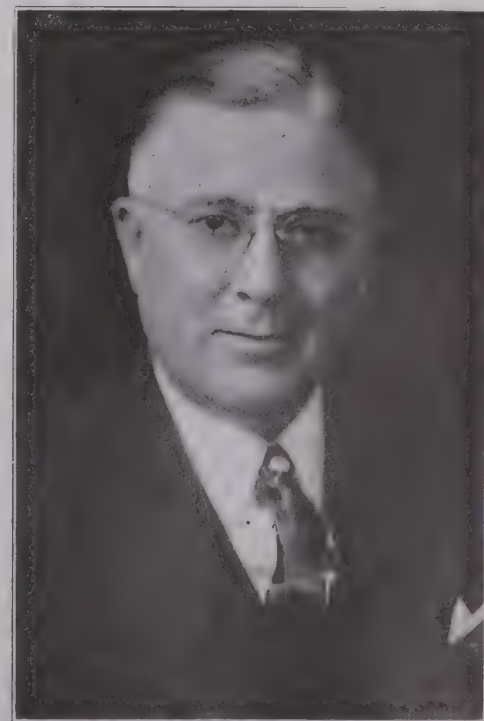
THIS NATION is now confronted with the greatest agricultural problem that it has ever faced. Huge surpluses, the largest by far on record, have been accumulated and are still mounting. The government is now the largest single owner of grain in all recorded history. Production of most grains continues in excess of domestic needs. Many important foreign markets are closed and will remain closed for the duration of the war.

Still the policy continues of accumulating even larger surpluses to meet the needs which a starving and devastated world will require when normal trade is resumed, and this no doubt is a wise policy. However, this imposes burdens and problems which no single agency or individual should endeavor to solve alone. Here is a problem so vital and so important that the fullest cooperation of agriculture, industry and the government should be employed. It is a problem that requires the combined counsel of all.

THE GRAIN TRADE'S principal, and I may say, only complaint, has been that despite the fact that it has a recognized record of performing the most efficient and economical service for the handling, storing, and marketing of grain in the world, that it has not been consulted as plans were developed; that it has not been fully employed, and that it has been unnecessarily supplanted by government agencies.

I recognize that there are problems arising out of the emergency which unquestionably are

[Concluded on page 270]



Retiring G. & F. D. N. A. President E. H. Sexauer, Brookings, S. D.

Asked—Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Certificates of Necessity?

Grain & Feed Journals: We read in your latest issue where the Mt. Pulaski Grain & Elevator Co. was issued a certificate of necessity for grain storage expansion for \$7,000 by the National Defense Advisory Commission.

We are interested in learning about these certificates.—D. B. Gray Co., Hull, Ill.

Ans.: The necessary forms and instructions as to the information to be given in the applications may be obtained from the Office of the Assistant Secretary of War (Purchase and Contract Branch), Washington, D. C., or from the Office of the Judge Advocate General of the Navy, Navy Department (Certification Unit), Washington, D. C.

Sections 23 and 124 of the Internal Revenue Code allow a deduction for income and excess profits tax purposes for amortization, over a 60 month period, with respect to any emergency facility, the construction of which was completed, or which was acquired, after June 10, 1940, upon the issue of the certificate.

Certificates must be made before beginning construction.

The certificates are made by the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense and by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy, as the case may be.

The details are covered in instructions to collectors of internal revenue, as published in T.D. 5016.

Cash Corn at Discount?

Grain & Feed Journals: Why is the September corn future selling at a premium of 2 or 3 cents over cash corn?—C. G. A.

Ans.: The trade is in agreement that the reason cash corn is selling at a discount is the shortage of storage room. Warehousemen who in other years would buy cash corn and put it in store this year have no room, and cannot buy the cash, so it must sell at a discount.

Ordinarily during September cash corn would sell at the same price as the September future. It has even sold at a premium. In 1930 No. 2 mixed corn sold at a range of 83c to \$1.05, while the future ranged at 81c to \$1, at Chicago. In 1931 No. 2 mixed sold at 37½ to 48½ and the September future at 36 to 45c. In 1932 cash corn sold at a range of 27¼ to 33½c for No. 2 mixed, while the September option ranged from 25 to 31¼ during the month.

The present situation is hard on the country shipper who bought corn and hedged it in the September delivery, with the idea of shipping it in to make room for new corn, selling the cash in the terminal market and buying in his hedge. In normal years he might sell his cash for 48 cents and buy in his hedge at 45 cents, profiting 3 cents. Under present conditions he may lose three cents instead of profiting, a net total difference of 6 cents per bushel.

This abnormal and unsatisfactory situation has been brought about by the monopoly of elevator space by the government's Commodity Credit Corporation. Even when this agency moves grain out it reserves the vacated space for other government grain that may be received later. Thus the warehousemen are unable to make use of their elevators.

At the behest of the U. S. Department of Agriculture some years ago the Board of Trade adopted a rule, No. 282, permitting track delivery of grain on futures contracts during the last three business days of the month, as a measure to ease up squeezes.

To protect buyers, however, in this emergency the rules committee of the Board of Trade made the following ruling which on Aug. 27 was approved by the Directors:

"1. If carlots are tendered for delivery under the provisions of Rule 282 and there is **NO REGULAR STORAGE SPACE OBTAINABLE** the seller is responsible for any change in grade and for any car demurrage for the first seven days after delivery unless the buyer exercises his right to order the grain to a destination other than a regular warehouse where the grain may be weighed by the Board of Trade Weighing Department. After the first seven days the buyer shall pay 80 per cent of the value of the grain based on shippers weights or car capacity, subject to final adjustment after unloading, and assume responsibility for any change in grade and all car demurrage accumulating thereafter."

The demurrage for which the shipper is thus made responsible is \$5.17 for the first day, \$2.20 each for the next 3 days and \$5.50 each for the next 3 days, a total of \$28.27 per car. Besides, there is the risk of the grain going out of condition while on track for 7 days. This is another new factor operating to lower the price of cash corn as compared with the September future in the elevator.

New Corn Loans 65 to 76 Cents

The Department of Agriculture announced Sept. 23 that loans on corn this fall would vary from one area to another, the variance to be determined by average corn prices.

In the past a flat or uniform corn loan rate was used.

The department said the lowest rates would be between 65 and 67 cents a bushel and the highest between 74 and 76 cents a bushel.

The flat rate on the 1940 crop was 61 cents and on the '39 crop was 57.

Searle Heads Winnipeg Exchange

The Winnipeg Grain Exchange is fortunate in having in its roster of members so many men of outstanding ability from which to choose officers.

For the ensuing year this most important grain exchange has chosen as president an up and coming young scion of the House of Searle, Stewart A. Searle, who is vice president and a director of the Searle Grain Co., Ltd., and director and general manager of the Searle Terminal, Ltd.

His company has been active in promoting crop improvement and good management of the



Stewart A. Searle, Pres.-Elect Winnipeg Grain Exchange

country grain elevators in Manitoba. Under his leadership a successful administration of Exchange affairs is anticipated in these troublous times.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same occupation. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Sept. 26. Northeastern States Feed Mfrs. Ass'n, Hotel Hershey, Hershey, Pa.

Oct. 3, 4. Texas Seedsmens Ass'n, San Antonio, Tex.

Oct. 15, 16. National Ass'n of State Warehouse Departments, Continental Hotel, Denver, Colo.

Oct. 16, 17. Tri-State Seedsmens Ass'n, Multnomah Hotel, Portland, Ore.

Oct. 30-31. Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials, New Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C.

Nov. 6, 7, 8. Southern Mixed Feed Mfrs. Ass'n, University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla.

Dec. 9, 10, 11. Western Grain & Feed Ass'n, Hotel Fort Des Moines, Des Moines, Ia.

Dec. 9, 10, 11. Farmers Elevator Ass'n of S. D., Hotel Cataract, Sioux Falls, S. D.

Jan. 21, 22, 23. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa, Fort Des Moines Hotel, Des Moines, Ia.

Feb. 17, 18, 19. The Farmers' Elvtr. Ass'n of Minnesota, Hotel Radisson, Minneapolis, Minn.

April 2, 3, 4. Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents, Omaha, Neb.

The directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States issued a statement Sept. 20 criticizing the price control bill as "sweeping," lacking in administrative standards and with "purposes far beyond accomplishments thru price control." They urged adoption of a substitute measure which would regulate wage rates and establish a five man board, nominated by the President and confirmed by the senate, to administer the statute.

Open Interest in Future Deliveries

As reported by C.E.A. the open interest in all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade recently has been as follows, in 1,000 bus.:

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Soybeans
Jan. 11	48,528	22,639	9,075	12,761	7,374
Jan. 18	47,827	23,795	9,210	12,779	7,995
Jan. 25	48,445	23,364	9,187	13,534	8,757
Feb. 1	48,756	23,387	8,954	13,535	8,807
Feb. 8	49,308	23,384	8,705	13,451	9,269
Feb. 15	48,712	23,170	8,490	13,436	9,370
Feb. 21	47,286	23,623	8,350	13,516	9,561
Mar. 1	45,489	24,310	8,452	13,456	9,557
Mar. 8	43,552	23,906	8,491	13,411	9,593
Mar. 15	43,945	23,360	8,598	13,403	9,745
Mar. 22	44,654	23,694	9,335	13,315	9,973
Mar. 29	42,797	23,473	8,976	13,359	9,794
Apr. 5	44,649	24,495	8,990	13,525	10,653
Apr. 12	41,606	24,079	8,784	14,025	11,341
Apr. 19	44,092	22,845	8,693	13,970	12,445
Apr. 26	44,522	21,530	8,365	14,315	12,710
May 3	46,532	21,506	8,320	12,241	10,627
May 10	47,178	21,727	8,261	11,475	10,860
May 17	43,064	21,823	7,683	11,807	11,057
May 24	41,092	20,836	6,984	12,143	10,272
May 31	42,017	21,065	7,188	12,244	10,725
June 7	43,124	20,267	7,683	12,083	10,935
June 8	43,041	20,430	7,879	12,110	11,101
June 14	39,568	20,202	7,870	12,200	11,862
June 21	40,794	19,947	7,625	12,078	12,194
June 28	40,083	20,915	7,717	12,287	12,565
July 5	43,010	19,375	7,550	12,186	11,924
July 12	45,256	20,615	8,502	12,026	11,278
July 19	49,885	20,479	9,416	12,208	11,465
July 26	50,462	21,393	11,151	12,815	11,571
Aug. 2	51,232	22,147	13,284	13,697	11,239
Aug. 9	50,005	25,017	14,639	15,455	10,780
Aug. 16	49,786	25,617	16,051	16,371	11,799
Aug. 23	50,903	25,731	16,672	16,866	12,143
Aug. 30	50,826	26,853	18,388	17,434	11,415
Sept. 6	50,686	29,232	17,744	18,199	10,855
Sept. 13	52,951	35,164	19,019	18,457	10,729
Sept. 20	53,660	35,677	18,257	19,235	10,794

†All time low.



S. P. Mason, Sioux City, Ia., Deceased

Death of S. P. Mason

In the unexpected death of S. P. Mason Sept. 20 there is lost to the grain trade one of its most earnest workers for better conditions.

He went from Omaha to Sioux City in 1921 to become secretary of the Terminal Grain Co., and there was elected and re-elected president of the Grain Exchange.

In 1931 he was elected a director of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n and re-elected for a 3-year term. He served the Ass'n well as chairman of its trade rules committee and drew up the last important revision of the rules that were adopted unanimously in September, 1933.

Mr. Mason was 56 years of age and is survived by his widow.

Promotion Men Not Outside Salesmen

According to the Wage and Hour Division of the U. S. Dept. of Labor missionary and promotion men are not outside salesmen as defined by the Administrator because they are employed for promotion work, to assist dealers in their sales work and are not actually engaged themselves in making sales. These missionary or promotion men are, therefore, not exempt from the minimum wage and maximum hours provision of the law.

Promotion work is for the purpose of increasing sales, and it is hoped to get a definition from the Division including promotion men as outside salesmen.

One More Bin Gives Way

Typical of the times is the wrecked grain bin of the Grain Growers Warehouse Co., at Wilbur, Wash.

Anything that will hold wheat is being pressed into the service: garages, creameries and old warehouses; and where these are not available bins are hurriedly constructed with no more expense than is warranted by the one season of service expected.

The Warehouse Co. at Wilbur had a substantial reinforced concrete grain elevator and this season was forced to put up quickly a large bin to hold the surplus.

This bin was 48 x 48 ft. inside measurement, and 30 ft. high. There were no subdivisions in the structure, which had its walls tied together with twenty 3/4-inch wire cables. The cribbing was 2 x 8 for the first four feet and 2 x 6 for the rest of its height.

All of the wheat was salvaged without loss, all but five or six carloads being picked up promptly. The bin gave way suddenly the

morning of Aug. 21, two men having a narrow escape from being crushed.

Manager C. W. Kunz says "The trouble seemed to be just too much wheat for a bin of this construction."

The New Priorities

A new priority plan taking the place of the maintenance and repair order which was announced Aug. 8, but which was never actually issued because of administrative difficulties in handling the paper work it would have involved, has now been announced by Donald M. Nelson, director of priorities.

By certifying that the material being ordered is for repair work under the terms of the order a preference rating of A-10 is given under the terms of the order, P-22.

Grain elevators and mills are granted the privilege under the following definition:

"(viii) Food processing or storing-plants engaged in any of the following: milling, refining, preserving, refrigerating, wholesaling or storing of food for human consumption or livestock feed."

It is provided that:

(c) **Persons Entitled to Apply Preference Rating.** The preference rating hereby assigned may be applied by

- (1) a producer;
- (2) a supplier, provided that he requires the

material so purchased in order to make deliveries duly rated pursuant to paragraph (b).

(e) **Restrictions on Application of Rating.** The preference rating hereby assigned shall not be applied

(1) by a producer to obtain material in excess of his requirements for repairs or for his emergency inventory;

(2) unless the material to be delivered cannot be obtained when required without such rating;

(3) by a supplier to obtain material in excess of the amount necessary to make rated deliveries.

The International Live Stock Exposition

Prizes that in total will amount to approximately \$100,000 are announced in the premium list for the 1941 International Live Stock Exposition and Horse Show, which is now available on request to all prospective exhibitors.

The International will celebrate its 42nd anniversary this year as the nation's foremost live stock show. In more recent years it has come to include the largest farm crops show in the country, known as the International Grain and Hay Show.

Separate premium lists are issued for the crops show, and these are also available, according to Manager B. H. Heide. Crops show entries will close on Nov. 10.

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and soybeans for December delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

	Wheat													
	Option High	Low	Sept. 10	Sept. 11	Sept. 12	Sept. 13	Sept. 15	Sept. 16	Sept. 17	Sept. 18	Sept. 19	Sept. 20	Sept. 22	Sept. 23
Chicago	125 1/2	96 1/2	122	123 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/4	121 3/4	121 3/4	122 3/4	120 1/4	119 7/8	120	120 3/8
Winnipeg	80 1/2	73 3/4	75 1/4	75 1/2	75 1/2	75	74 3/4	74 1/2	74 3/8	74 1/8	74 1/8	74 1/8	73 3/8	73 3/8
Minneapolis	120 1/2	98 1/2	117 1/2	118 3/8	117 3/4	117 1/4	116 3/8	116 1/8	115 5/8	116 3/8	114 3/8	114	114 3/8	114 3/8
Kansas City	119	88 1/2	116 3/8	117 1/8	116 3/8	116 3/8	116 1/8	115 3/8	115	115 5/8	114 3/8	114 1/8	114 3/8	114 3/8
Duluth, durum	113 3/8	93 1/4	110 1/4	111 1/8	111 1/8	111	110 3/8	109 3/8	108 3/8	108 1/8	107 3/8	106 3/8	107 1/2	109
Milwaukee	125	96 1/2	122	124 3/4	123	122 1/2	122 1/4	121 1/8	121 3/8	122 3/8	120 1/4	120	120 1/8	....
	Corn													
	Option High	Low	Sept. 10	Sept. 11	Sept. 12	Sept. 13	Sept. 15	Sept. 16	Sept. 17	Sept. 18	Sept. 19	Sept. 20	Sept. 22	Sept. 23
Chicago	86 1/2	73 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2	84 3/4	84 5/8	84	83 1/4	82 3/4	83 1/4	81 7/8	81 1/2	81	80 1/2
Kansas City	73 1/8	....	76 3/4	78	77	76 3/8	76	74 1/2	75	75 3/8	74 5/8	74 1/4	74	74 1/8
Milwaukee	86 1/4	74 1/4	84 1/4	85 1/2	84 7/8	84 3/8	84	83 1/4	82 3/4	83 3/4	81 7/8	81 1/2	81 1/8	....
	Oats													
	Option High	Low	Sept. 10	Sept. 11	Sept. 12	Sept. 13	Sept. 15	Sept. 16	Sept. 17	Sept. 18	Sept. 19	Sept. 20	Sept. 22	Sept. 23
Chicago	55 1/2	36 1/4	53	53 3/8	53 3/8	53 3/8	53 1/8	52 5/8	52 1/2	52 3/8	51 1/4	50 3/8	50 3/8	51
Winnipeg	48 1/2	33	47	47	47 3/8	46 5/8	45 5/8	44 5/8	44 1/2	44 3/8	43 5/8	42 1/2	42 5/8	43 3/8
Minneapolis	50 1/2	33 1/4	48 5/8	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/8	46 7/8	46 1/8	46 1/4	47 3/8
Milwaukee	55	36 1/4	53	54	54	53 3/4	53 3/4	52 5/8	52 1/2	52 1/4	51 1/4	50 3/8	50 3/8	....
	Rye													
	Option High	Low	Sept. 10	Sept. 11	Sept. 12	Sept. 13	Sept. 15	Sept. 16	Sept. 17	Sept. 18	Sept. 19	Sept. 20	Sept. 22	Sept. 23
Chicago	80 3/4	56 3/4	77 3/8	79 1/8	78 1/4	78 1/2	78 3/8	77 3/8	76 7/8	77 1/2	74 3/4	74 1/4	73 1/4	74 1/8
Minneapolis	75 3/4	53 1/2	72 7/8	74 1/8	73 1/2	73 3/8	73 1/4	72 1/4	72	72 1/4	70	68 1/8	68	69 1/4
Winnipeg	66	53 1/4	63 1/8	64 3/8	63 1/2	62 3/8	62 1/2	61 1/4	61 3/8	62 3/8	60 1/2	59 5/8	60 3/8	61 1/8
Duluth	74 3/4	63 1/2	72 7/8	74 1/8	73 3/8	73 3/8	73 1/4	72 1/4	72	72 3/4	70	68 3/8	67 7/8	69 1/4
	Barley													
	Option High	Low	Sept. 10	Sept. 11	Sept. 12	Sept. 13	Sept. 15	Sept. 16	Sept. 17	Sept. 18	Sept. 19	Sept. 20	Sept. 22	Sept. 23
Minneapolis	64	....	59 1/2	61 3/4	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	60 3/4	59 1/4	58	56 3/4	56 1/2	58 1/2
Winnipeg	60 3/4	44	58 1/2	60	58 7/8	56 3/8	55 5/8	55 1/2	54 3/4	55	54 1/4	53 3/4	54 3/8	55 1/8
	Soybeans													
	Option High	Low	Sept. 10	Sept. 11	Sept. 12	Sept. 13	Sept. 15	Sept. 16	Sept. 17	Sept. 18	Sept. 19	Sept. 20	Sept. 22	Sept. 23
Chicago	197 1/2	121 1/4	185 1/2	192 1/2	188 3/4	188 1/4	185	180	176 3/4	174 3/4	171 1/4	173 5/8	172 1/2	173 3/8
Canada Exchange	....	....	89 3/8	89 3/8	89 3/8	89 3/8	89 3/8	89 1/4	89 3/8	89 3/8	89 3/8	89	88 5/8	....



Collapsed 48x48 ft. Bin Annex with 50,000 bus. Wheat at Wilbur, Wash.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Crawfordsville, Ind.—While acreage of soybeans was greatly increased the prospective yield has been reduced by the drouth. Our farmers will not start to gather the crop until next month.—T. C. Crabbs.

LeRoy, Ill., Sept. 14.—Our corn is looking like an average yield of 55 bus. for McLean County. Some fields will yield 80 to 90 bus. per acre. A light frost would do no harm. Soybeans will not be ready to cut for 10 days.—W. A. Webb.

Oak Harbor, O.—We handled 40,000 bus. soybeans last year and expect to handle as much this year. We have shipped one truck load of new crop beans which graded No. 2 and expect more soon. Our farmers are growing an early variety known as Mandarin and this enables them to prepare their fields for the early planting of wheat.—W. S. Bricker.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 15.—The returns, by provinces, of flaxseed production in Western Canada, were as follows, based on most recent estimate: Manitoba, acreage, 190,000, yield; 9.5; Saskatchewan, acreage, 600,000, yield, 6.3; Alberta, acreage, 150,000, yield, 8.3; total, acreage, 940,000, yield, 7.2; production this year, 6,820,000 bus., last year, 2,875,000 bus.—McCabe Bros. Grain Co., Ltd.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 15.—Unsettled, cool showery weather thruout Western Canada has seriously delayed harvesting operations. The heaviest rains have fallen in Manitoba, with light scattered showers occurring in Saskatchewan chiefly in the northern sections and light to heavy showers also have occurred in Alberta, being heaviest in the South and the Peace River district.—McCabe Bros. Grain Co., Ltd.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 17.—Progress of corn during the week was mostly fair to good; condition now varies from fairly good to very good; some is reported excellent in the north, and some fields in the south poor. The bulk of the crop is indicated safe from frost in a week to ten days, and is reported to be drying out nicely. A few more days of warm weather would be very helpful in advancing the crop to maturity. Soybeans made mostly good progress though were somewhat retarded in localities by cool, wet weather in the fore part of the week.—C. L. Ray, Temporarily in Charge, U. S. Dept. of Agr.

Dodge City, Kan., Sept. 11.—The first ten days of September were marked by heavy downpours, resulting in destructive floods in northern and eastern Kansas; while the western part of the state received only negligible moisture. These conditions have retarded the seeding of winter wheat to some extent in western Kansas. However, considerable wheat was sown in some of the western counties the last few days of August and early September, most of which is now up and showing a satisfactory stand. Some of the extreme western counties report more than half of their acreage seeded. Grasshoppers are again numerous and are causing some concern where the young wheat is just coming through the ground.—J. E. Moyer, sec'y-treas., Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n.

Winchester, Ind., Sept. 13.—Ears of new corn coming in are wonderful ears. One farmer in today says he has finest corn he ever raised; thinks it will make 65 bus. to the acre; a very thin farm, I know, because I own it. Other farmers think they will average 70 to 75 an acre. But the average will be around 40 to 45. All the wheat to be sowed in this part of Indiana that can be sown of Government control. Many farmers intend to sow 300 lbs. of fertilizer to the acre. I can remember when 100 lbs. to the acre was thought to be the limit and 200 lbs. the extravagance but it is extravagant not to use 300 lbs. to the acre now. These farmers are smart enough to match wits with these college men's wits that are running the government. I imagine they will come pretty close to producing as much wheat by putting the soil in good shape with using more fertilizer.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. G.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 11.—This year's crop is distributed chiefly among the grades One, Two and Three Northern. On the basis of 3,508 samples, the grain research laboratory of the Board of Grain Commissioners estimates the protein content of the 1941 crop at 15.3 per cent compared with 14.1 per cent in 1940.—James Richardson & Sons, Ltd.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 16.—Corn is maturing much earlier than usual, and soybeans are still somewhat ahead of schedule. About 75 per cent of the corn crop is now made. Little more than half of the corn crop was safe from frost at this time a year ago. Reports show about 60 per cent of the soybean crop safe from frost at the close of last week. The corn and soybean crops are well above average for the State altho yields vary more than usual, especially in the southern half of Illinois. The best general average prospects for both crops are located in the northeastern part of the state where corn yields in several counties are expected to be the highest on record unless damaged by frost. Not much progress with combining will be made before Oct. 1 even with favorable weather as recent rains have resulted in considerable weed growth that will be slow in drying out unless early frosts occur. Podding is rather light in part of the lower central and west central areas but improves northward, with many heavily podded fields in the east central and northern sections. The quality outlook is favorable. The proportion of the total soybean acreage to be harvested for beans will be the largest on record by a wide margin.—A. J. Surratt, Sr. Agri. Statistician.

U. S. A. Flax Crop

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 20.—The movement of this year's domestic flaxseed crop to market is slowing up very rapidly. For the first 18 days of September 1,814 cars have been received at Minneapolis compared with 3,355 for the same period in 1940. Wet weather in the country has accounted for part of this reduction in shipments. The crowded condition of terminal storage facilities is another reason. A very important factor which we believe will have a definite retarding effect all through the present crop season is the new Government loan reported Aug. 23. Throughout southern Minnesota the small grain crop this year was rather poor so many farmers found that they had some storage space available for flax. A lot of them have binned their flax and are now making loans. Although the present loan price of \$1.85 f.o.b. Minneapolis is below the present market, it must not be lost sight of that from a cash point of view the per bushel receipt to the farmer is better than on other grain that he might store. According to our calculations 12,450,000 net bushels of new crop seed were marketed up to Sept. 1. This represents slightly over 39% of the Government's last crop estimate. Up to September 1, 1940, we estimated that a total of 13,900,000 bus. had been marketed.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Estimate Canadian Wheat Crop 306 Million

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 11.—The Canadian government in its first quantitative estimate, reported that production of 306 million bushels of all wheat is in sight this year. Of this amount, 286 million is credited to the three western provinces and 16 million is winter wheat. Last year's yield was the second largest of record, 551,390,000 bus. for all Canada and 525 million for the prairie provinces.

The reduction yield is attributed to the acreage reduction program undertaken last spring, and to the below normal yields which have been realized over large areas of Saskatchewan and eastern Alberta, each about equally responsible.

Estimates of all grain crops, with comparisons for 1940 shown in parentheses, in bushels and 000's omitted, were as follows: Spring wheat, 290,042 (529,291); fall wheat, 16,417 (22,099); all wheat, 306,459 (551,390); oats, 357,955 (380,526); rye, 13,902 (13,994); barley, 121,378 (104,256); flax, 7,362 (3,186).

The spring wheat yield represents an average of 13.3 bus. an acre from 21,551,000 acres, compared with 18.9 average on 27,750,000 acres last year.

Spring wheat yield in the Canadian western provinces officially is estimated, in millions of bushels, as follows, 1940 shown in parentheses: Saskatchewan, 136 (272); Alberta, 94 (187); Manitoba, 56 (66); total of three provinces, 286 (525).

The average yield per acre is estimated as follows, compared with 1940, shown in parentheses: Fall wheat, 26.1 bus. (28.5); spring wheat, 13.3 (18.9); all wheat, 13.7 (19.2); oats, 25.9 (30.9); barley, 21.9 (24); rye, 12.9 (13.5); flax, 7.7 (8).

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 22.—The first car of new crop soybeans was received here by Lowell, Hoyt & Co., and sold to Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. The shipment came from north central Illinois, and graded No. 2 yellow, with moisture content of 13.7 per cent and test weight of 56½ lbs. Sale was at \$1.80, or 9 cents over October.

Toronto, Ont., Sept. 10.—Final estimates of acreages of field crops for 1941 as compared to 1940, shown in parentheses, for the province of Ontario, are: Fall wheat, 619,000 (775,400); spring wheat, 68,000 (69,200); oats, 2,304,000 (2,254,000); barley, 460,000 (499,000); rye, 72,000 (81,500); flax, 17,000 (17,500); buckwheat, 155,000 (182,500).—S. H. H. Symons, statistician Ontario Dept. of Agr.

"Circle" Meets at Dearborn

The "Circle," that select group of members of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n from widely scattered parts of the country, who maintain weekly correspondence that travels from one to another in a "circle," held its annual meeting on Sept. 13, at Dearborn Inn, Dearborn, Mich., the day before the convention opening.

At Dearborn the entire group followed their annual dinner with a tour thru Henry Ford's "Village," enjoying rides in the two-horse carriage, examining museum pieces of early American art, and endless examples of early American industrial ingenuity, before driving on to the convention in Toledo.

Those present at the "Circle" dinner were: H. W. Glessner, Decatur, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Sexauer, Brookings, S. D.; Leroy D. Godfrey, Chicago, Ill.; A. S. MacDonald, Boston, Mass.; S. L. Rice, Metamora, O.; Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Wilder, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; George B. Wood, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Kearns, and daughter, Betty, Amarillo, Tex.; Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Green, and son, Donald, Pattonsburg, Mo.; F. A. Derby, Topeka, Kan.; Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Wrigley, Peoria, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Lerigo, Davenport, Ia., and Tully C. Crabbs, Crawfordsville, Ind.

USDA 1941 Wheat Loans

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has reported that through Aug. 30, 1941, loans were made on 116,838,909 bus. of 1941 wheat in the amount of \$118,260,465.

A total of 196,028 loans were made in 30 States at an average rate per bushel of \$1.01, which includes transportation charges from the area of production to warehouse locations. The wheat in storage under loan includes 9,887,989 bus. stored on farms and 106,950,920 bus. stored in public warehouses.

The number of loans that have actually been made probably exceeds substantially those reported at this time, officials of Commodity Credit Corporation explained, since only those transactions which have completely cleared CCC records are announced. Loans by States follow:

	No. of loans	Farm storage (Bushels)	Warehouse storage (Bushels)	Amount
Calif.	44	5,799	125,867	129,639.27
Colo.	3,343	22,492	3,140,905	3,226,123.02
Dela.	47	.....	12,882	14,615.59
Idaho	839	.....	1,164,218	992,149.96
Ill.	4,695	27,302	1,733,883	1,969,061.64
Ind.	1,064	15,363	343,557	399,597.30
Iowa	1,559	302	384,123	366,692.63
Kans.	72,225	3,973,576	44,804,162	51,866,947.04
Ky.	643	.....	263,151	293,393.85
Md.	194	.....	86,552	100,181.65
Mich.	726	85,694	88,927	173,255.95
Minn.	1,029	.....	621,463	596,981.89
Mo.	16,226	135,634	4,434,694	4,673,770.97
Mont.	862	.....	1,005,019	767,290.37
Nebr.	29,491	3,786,198	9,110,164	12,770,108.71
N. Mex.	161	.....	202,745	206,963.65
N. D.	1,714	.....	1,414,211	1,330,933.46
Ohio	1,484	61,957	481,090	599,734.96
Okla.	29,090	1,052,424	13,624,891	14,178,024.79
Ore.	1,022	160,680	3,608,698	3,500,361.95
Pa.	278	.....	70,500	80,703.04
S. D.	9,376	.....	3,467,674	3,539,566.49
Tenn.	149	.....	45,734	50,576.82
Texas	17,652	428,767	11,746,935	11,826,472.83
Utah	43	.....	50,062	41,577.56
Va.	116	.....	44,766	53,835.12
Wash.	1,692	104,590	4,594,275	4,162,896.54
Wyo.	201	27,211	261,498	298,058.65
Totals	196,028	9,887,989	106,950,920	\$118,260,465.19

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 16.—The carryover of old corn and oats is larger than usual.—A. J. Surratt, Sr. Agri. Statistician.

Evansville, Ind.—Shipments of grain in barges over the Ohio River has been increasing since the last lock and dam was completed. Large barges now move over the river and grain shipments are expected to be heavy.—W. B. C.

Connell, Wash., Sept. 14.—It now is not an uncommon sight to see from 5,000 to 10,000 sacks of wheat piled across the prairie, 10 to 15 high, resembling a military rampart. This is because of the warehouse space being filled, and farmers are compelled to stack their wheat outside, and then just hope that there will be no more excessive rains.—F. K. H.

Lind, Wash., Sept. 14.—An all-time crop, coupled with refusal by railroads to accept shipments unless assured cars will be emptied promptly upon reaching destination, has created an acute wheat storage problem in the Big Bend. With elevators and other warehouses filled to capacity, many places have found it necessary to pile the wheat outside.—F. K. H.

Moscow, Ida., Sept. 14.—Heavy rainfall for the past six weeks threatened to destroy all but a fraction of the \$5,000,000 worth of unharvested crops in the Palouse country. Peas and beans were beginning to rot on the vines, and the wheat crop also was damaged by a month's delay in harvesting. Rain was recorded on all but twelve days since Aug. 1.—F. K. H.

Duluth, Minn.—The crop year closed July 31, 1941, shows domestic receipts of grain in this market of 93,187,978 bus., and Canadian 16,548,389 bus., or a total of 109,736,367 bus. In the 1939-40 period receipts totaled 103,451,883 bus. Canadian grain arrivals amounting to but 2,881,770 bus. Shipments for 1940-41 crop year ran 91,455,985 bus., and in the previous year were recorded at 94,024,801 bus.—F. G. C.

New York, N. Y.—Grain receipts and shipments for August, in bushels, as compared to August, 1940, shown in parentheses, were as follows: Receipts, wheat, 704,318 (2,076,210); corn, 1,286,983 (393,678); oats, 587,941 (28,600); rye, 1,800 (1,700); barley, 303,557 (3,400); shipments, wheat, 265,000 (950,000); corn, 197,000 (120,000); oats, 389,000; rye, (56,000); barley, 528,000; clover, 1,918 (1,344); timothy, 2,322.—Dept. of Inf. and Statistics, Produce Exchange.

Toledo, O.—Receipts and shipments of grain during August, in bushels, as compared to August, 1940, shown in parentheses, were as follows: Receipts, wheat, 1,851,000 (5,247,000); corn, 159,600 (187,600); oats, 745,500 (980,700); rye, 2,800 (5,600); barley, 39,200 (42,000); soybeans, 168,000 (193,500); shipments, wheat, 603,000 (373,500); corn, 105,000 (91,000); oats, 623,700 (520,800); rye, 1,400 (7,000); barley, 11,200 (12,600); soybeans, 46,500 (3,000).—A. E. Schultz, sec'y, Toledo Board of Trade.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 15.—The first car of new corn this season was received today from southwestern Indiana, shipped by W. B. Springer of New Lebanon to the Rogers Grain Co. of which Frank E. Glover is sole owner. The corn graded No. 4 yellow, test weight of 53 lbs. per bu., 18.90% moisture content and 3% damage. This represented the earliest arrival of new crop corn in more than 10 years. Last year, the initial car was received in Chicago Oct. 1. The corn was sold at 72½¢ a bu. or 12¢ under the December corn future.

Fort William, Ont.—Receipts and shipments of grain during August as compared with August, 1940, shown in parentheses, expressed in bushels were as follows: Receipts, wheat, 27,768,537 (17,079,449); oats, 1,062,554 (1,705,797); rye, 726,007 (440,504); barley, 2,552,027 (1,393,825); flaxseed, 100,017 (108,876); mixed grain, 31,803 (12,459); shipments, wheat, 16,287,835 (18,644,131); oats, 2,394,053 (1,794,891); rye, 710,731 (194,885); barley, 1,302,795 (1,485,272); flaxseed, 215,739 (211,824); mixed grain, 43,822 (7,853).—E. A. Ursell, statistician, Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 12.—The first car of new corn arrived in the Indianapolis market yesterday. It graded 2 yellow, weight 55 lbs., 17.2% moisture and 1.8% damage. It was shipped by Wallace B. Springer, New Lebanon. A second car received today graded No. 4 yellow, 54.5 lbs., 18.6% moisture and 1.5% damage. Same shipper.

Spokane, Wash.—Soybeans are being raised this year on 2,125 acres in eastern and central Washington and in northern Idaho for the Centennial Flouring Mills in an experimental project. There are fifty growers each with moderate sized fields and in addition there are a few large plantings. Three hundred acres are irrigated and the others are non-irrigated land.

Evansville, Ind.—According to C. E. Skiver, wheat specialist, Purdue University, the Hessian fly menace is the greatest it has been in several years. In Posey County 27 per cent of the stubble was infected; last year only 7 per cent. In Gibson County 21 per cent was affected, as against 3 per cent last year. In Vanderburgh County 21 per cent, against 8 per cent last year.—W. B. C.

Jonesboro, Ark., Aug. 31.—Harvesting of the rice crop has started in Eastern Arkansas, nearly a month earlier than the usual season here, altho heavy rains may delay operations somewhat. The first of the crop started moving to the mills about Sept. 8. The rice crop in the entire rice belt in Eastern Arkansas is 12% greater this year than last season, with 218,298 acres planted this year, compared to 194,537 in 1940.—P. J. P.

Chicago, Ill.—First half of September shipments of grain out of Chicago port district totaled 1,121,500 bus., all being corn owned by private firms, not the C.C.C. There were six cargoes, six going to Buffalo and the balance to Canadian ports. The shipments, in detail, were as follows: vessel, A. E. Cornelius, to Tiffin, 256,000 bus.; vessel, J. F. Durston, to Goderich, 276,000 bus.; vessel, Martin Mullen, to Buffalo, 259,000 bus.; vessel, Covalt, to Sarnia, 118,000 bus.; Torian, to Toronto, 104,500 bus.; Lake Chelan, to Buffalo, 108,000 bus. Total amount, 1,121,500 bus.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 17.—The first car of

Railroads Operating Efficiently

American railroads are moving the freight traffic of the nation with an efficiency, dependability and smoothness never before attained, M. J. Gormley, Executive Assistant of the Ass'n of American Railroads, Sept. 15 told the Foreign Trade Ass'n of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce.

"In the construction of approximately 274 cantonnments, factories, powder plants and other defense projects, in 1940 and 1941, involving a cost approximating two billion dollars, all of the material has been delivered on time. On a general average, this material was unloaded in less than the 48 hours free time allowed by the railroads.

"Compare this situation with conditions that existed in the last war when at one time there were more than 200,000 cars of freight that could not be moved because they could not be unloaded at destination, thereby putting 25 per cent of the railroad capacity out of business. That condition no longer exists because the present successful co-operative effort has been brought about thru advanced planning."

American railroads, Mr. Gormley said, not only have fewer freight cars in need of repair today than ever before on record, but they put in service in 1939 and 1940 and plan to install in 1941 and 1942 a total of 310,000 new freight cars, plus replacement of cars retired, estimated at 30,000 for the current year.

"There will be put in service this year," Mr. Gormley continued, "approximately 20,000 fewer freight cars, however, than were expected, due to the fact that the car builders and the railroads have been unable to get sufficient materials to carry out the program as planned. Car building capacity is sufficient to produce all of the cars called for by the railroad program if the steel and other materials needed for that work could have been procured. We have been given the priority ratings that should produce the materials. All we lack is the performance under that priority."

corn from the 1941 crop reached here today, beating last year by 11 days and making it one of the earliest arrivals from the normal surplus territory in history of the market. The grain was shipped from Wakenda, Mo., grading No. 4 yellow on account of 18.4% moisture. This was comparatively low for the first arrival and especially so considering the frequency of recent rains. The corn tested 56 lbs. and was free of damage. Last year's first corn arrived Sept. 28 from the same territory in northern Missouri. It also was No. 4 yellow, 19.1% moisture.

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 18.—Canadian wheat in store for the week ending Sept. 12, increased 322,364 bus. as compared with the previous week and increased 139,411,747 bus. when compared with the corresponding week in 1940. The amount in store was reported as 471,277,749 bus. compared with 470,955,385 bus. for the previous week and 331,866,002 bus. for the week of Sept. 13, 1940. Wheat receipts in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending Sept. 12, amounted to 5,722,447 bus., a decrease of 714,548 bus. from the revised figures of the previous week when 6,437,995 bus. were marketed. During the corresponding week a year ago the receipts were 16,573,954 bus. Marketings in the three Prairie Provinces for the six weeks from Aug. 1 to Sept. 12, as compared with the same period in 1940 were as follows, figures within parentheses being those for 1940: Manitoba 6,422,622 (13,130,204); Saskatchewan 17,684,763 (40,935,575); Alberta 7,112,646 (12,186,872) bus. For the six weeks ending Sept. 12 and the same period in 1940 31,220,031 and 66,252,651 bus. were received from the farms.—R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician.

The Grain Storage Problem

[Continued from page 251]

of elevators and farm bins which has occurred this year.

USE OF 1942 STORAGE CAPACITY.—It was estimated above that, at most, a little less than 1,300 million of the 1,600 million bushels of commercial space would be utilized for storage. On the basis of the 1942 supply situation with average yields, a little over 3,500 million bushels of grain would be seeking bin or sack storage space at the peak of demand. If 1,300 million bushels are cared for in commercial facilities, then 2,200 million would remain for farm storage, or to move into immediate use channels, or to be piled on the ground.

Assuming 6 weeks as the harvest period in any given locality, and that one-twelfth of the normal annual crops are utilized each month, then roughly 300 million bushels would go into immediate consumption during harvest. If as much as 100 million bushels of the 1941 crops were piled on the ground due to the unusually big supply, then there would remain 1,800 (2,200-300-100) million to go into permanent and temporary storage on farms. Since there is an even chance that pressure on storage capacity will be as great or greater in 1942 as in 1941, then about as much temporary farm storage would be required next year as this, and would require being kept in repair.

As in 1941, practically all the new construction in 1942 is likely to be of bulk facilities. Much of the country elevator building is likely to occur in the Pacific Northwest to replace flat-houses. Much of the remainder will probably be of the annex type, requiring a minimum of equipment. Even in terminals and subterminals, the emphasis is likely to be on additional storage units rather than on complete elevator units with head houses.

THE FOLLOWING SUGGESTIONS are made:

1. The present 12 committees to acquire and disseminate information to facilitate the handling and storing of grain should be continued.

2. A special survey as of Nov. 1 or 15 should be made, showing capacity and available space for farm, country elevator, subterminal, terminal, and mill grain storage, with a report to be made by each committee concerning this survey.

3. Plans should be formulated as early next year as possible to give consideration to using existing facilities for storage and transportation most efficient and for planning any new storage, both commercial and farm for handling the 1941 carry-overs and the 1942 production of grains.

The 45th Annual of the National Association

The first general session of the 45th annual convention of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n was called to order in the Grand Ball Room of the Commodore Perry Hotel, Toledo, Sept. 15, by Pres. E. H. Sexauer, who announced that the first session would be presided over by First V.-Pres. Sam L. Rice of Toledo.

After the Invocation by the Rev. Lincoln R. Long of the Collingwood Ave. Presbyterian Church, a warm welcome was extended to visiting grain dealers by Mayor John Q. Carey.

TULLY C. CRABBS of Crawfordville, Ind., responded, saying:

T. C. Crabbs Responds.

Speaking for the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, I thank the City of Toledo for the gracious welcome so pleasantly extended to us. It is good to be in Toledo where our National Association had its headquarters for so many years, and where we have maintained a most loyal membership.

Toledo has always been recognized as a leading soft winter wheat market and for many years maintained option trading. Upon these contracts only soft wheat was deliverable.

I am a native of your Buckeye state and appreciate the opportunity of responding to your words of welcome for to Toledo belongs the credit of my being in the grain and seed business. Many years ago, 'way back in the early '70's an uncle of mine, J. M. Crabbs, with his sons, came from Olivesburg, O., to Toledo forming the firm of Crabbs, Bellman Grain Co. and became members of your exchange. It was this firm that induced my father to leave Savannah, O., in 1880 and move to Crawfordville, Ind., to enter the grain business and ship soft winter wheat to this market. We have been on the mailing list of your Toledo firms for sixty-one years.

We are here for the forty-fifth annual convention of this association. For almost half a century our organization has served the needs of our trade, yet never has it faced more serious problems than those of 1941. We expect to have a genuinely good time while here, but we also expect to hear from our leaders some counsel on the solution of our immediate problems.

Our sincere thanks to you people of Toledo for the fine welcome which was in evidence from the moment of our arrival.

L. G. BRADSTOCK, Wellington, O., president of the Ohio Grain Feed & Mill Ass'n, extended greetings from his organization, saying:



S. L. Rice, Metamora, O., President-Elect National Ass'n.

Greetings from the Ohio Ass'n.

If I mistake not, this session marks the first time the National and the Ohio Ass'n have ever met in joint session and I believe I speak for the entire Ohio membership in saying we are very, very happy and fortunate as well to be here in this unity of good fellowship, of typical Americanism, and honest to God down to earth business men.

This meeting bringing together the best minds and thoughts of our organizations, comes at a time when we feel more than ever before the need for our deepest thinking, and the ever watching for the new rays of light that we believe will be uncovered through some of the splendid speeches and discussions which we shall be privileged to hear at this Convention.

Commerce has always presented new and perplexing problems even in normal times, and now in these unasked for and unwelcome abnormal conditions I need not dwell here on the weightier and manifold burdens because we are all fully aware of them. Our production cannot be regulated in a conference room as it can be for the factories and the mines, but exactly with the farmer, the backbone of America, we are dependent upon the bounty of the skies. When kind providence fails us in the way of adequate sunshine and rain or a superabundance of either, our business suffers the same as that of the farmer.

None of us has ever seen the grain, feed and allied trades saddled with so much millstone government control as exists today and that supervision together with increased taxes and the restrictions of labor hours, forces upon us a picture of the future without much of a rosy hue.

While I do not approve of many of the activities and rules which are being formulated in Washington by our National Government, nevertheless be it far from me to criticize anything which is being done in the name of National Defense, but I do believe and I believe every man in the hearing of my voice will agree it should be done on the same sound economical business basis upon which we have built our businesses and not on the wasteful methods which are being used.

The Ohio Ass'n has been having its fall meetings in October but this year because our state and one of our most important cities have been so signally honored with the National Convention, we quickly grasped the rare opportunity to meet with the foremost figures of our trade, coming as you do from all sections of this, the greatest country on earth.

PAUL CHRISTENSEN, Minneapolis, Minn., president of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents, in outlining the aims and work of the Society, said:

President Paul Christensen Outlines the Aims of the S.O.G.E.S.

It is indeed a privilege and a pleasure to appear before you as a representative of the S.O.G.E.S. Many of you, I am sure, know of our organization but probably few know of the aims and accomplishments of the Society.

The title "S.O.G.E.S." is rather misleading as to who are eligible to belong, for our program is interesting and instructive to anyone handling bulk grain.

The purpose for which our Society was formed is stated on each membership card in a very clear manner; namely: "A voluntary body formed to promote greater knowledge in the maintenance and efficient operation of grain elevators and processing plants and the solving of mutual technical problems with a view to adopting more economical and less hazardous practices." We have positively no connection or affiliation with any labor union or union activities.

We have local chapters in all principal markets which meet monthly from September through June. At these meetings problems which arise in the various plants are discussed, and by bringing many minds to bear on the same subject, a satisfactory solution is usually arrived at. New types of cleaning and handling machinery are considered and discussed and as a result of our discussions, outmoded methods are frequently discarded.

At most meetings, a speaker who is an authority on some phase of the business is heard, followed by a general discussion. Each year at a national convention the Society has a three-day gathering at which nationally known men deliver papers on subjects pertinent to our business. In general discussion groups, new and different ideas from all parts of the country are discussed and by this interchange of ideas, many benefits are derived. A personal experience illustrates a service our official publication GRAIN maintains: A problem arose at the plant I was operating which had me somewhat puzzled and I was anxious to learn if others had been faced with a similar situation, so I inserted a question in GRAIN. In ten days after

the magazine was out, I had 12 replies from 7 different states.

The Society is a member of the National Fire Protective Ass'n and a member of our group serves on the important Dust Explosion Hazards Committee of that organization.

The Society is also a member of the National Safety Council and sponsors a safety contest among its members, and several cups are awarded each year to the winners in the various classifications. Although the safety angle has been stressed in both local and national meetings, the response has not been what we would like it to be. The fact that we have such a small per cent of grain elevators represented may become a serious situation as outlined in the synopsis of our Safety Committee:

"Increases in accidents are bound to result in an increase in the Workmen's Compensation Insurance Rate, and that without a concerted effort on the part of the Grain Industry, such increases could not be combatted. That the efforts already made indicated that where a concerted safety campaign is carried on, accident figures can be greatly reduced. The point is also stressed that the figures we now have are so fragmentary and cover so few plants, that a rate making body would not give them much weight."

It is my hope that all of you who may own or operate terminal or grain processing plants will urge and assist your superintendents to join an organization, whose every activity is directed toward the best interests of your business.

ELMER H. SEXAUER, Brookings, S. D., Pres. of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, delivered a stirring address, which is published elsewhere in this number.

STEPHEN J. BALOG of the Toledo Trust Co., made an appeal for the purchase of Defense Bonds and distributed circulars regarding their character.

Adjourned for National Grain Trade Council's luncheon.

Grain Trade Council Luncheon

The meeting of the National Grain Trade Council was opened with a luncheon in the



F. Peavey Heffelfinger, Minneapolis, elected First Vice-President, Presided at Grain Trade Council Luncheon.

Ball Room of the Commodore Perry Hotel, Monday noon, F. Peavey Heffelfinger presiding.

CHAIRMAN HEFFLEFINGER explained that membership in the council was open to any grain exchange or national grain trade group. Its objectives are:

1.—To promote better understanding among the grain trade, government agencies and the public generally.

2.—To advocate and defend, consistent with public interest, the principles and merits of open and competitive markets for distribution of agricultural commodities.

3.—To cooperate with other national trade associations and organizations.

The directors and members of the National Grain Trade Council follow: Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, F. Peavey Heffelfinger and Walter H. Mills; Kansas City Board of Trade, J. F. Leahy and Gunnard Johnson; Chicago Board of Trade, Philip Raymond O'Brien and Robert H. Gardner; Duluth Board of Trade, Walter R. McCarthy, Capital Elytr. Co.; St. Louis Merchants Exchange, Ward A. Brown; Omaha Grain Exchange, J. L. Welsh; Milwaukee Grain and Stock Exchange, E. E. LaBudde; Peoria Board of Trade, H. H. Dewey; Buffalo Corn Exchange, John B. Stouten; New York Produce Exchange, J. J. O'Donohoe; Boston Grain & Flour Exchange, Arthur F. Hopkins; Philadelphia Commercial Exchange, R. J. Barnes; Portland Grain Exchange, Thos. Kerr; San Francisco Grain Exchange, A. H. Hankerson; Terminal Elevator Grain Merchants Ass'n, H. M. Stratton; Grain & Feed Dealers Nat'l Ass'n, Geo. E. Booth; Salina (Kan.) Board of Trade; Enid, Okla., Board of Trade; St. Joseph, Mo., Grain Exchange; Wichita Board of Trade; Fort Worth Grain & Cotton Exchange.

PRESIDENT PHILIP RAYMOND O'BRIEN of the Chicago Board of Trade addressed the Council on Grain Exchange Problems which is quoted elsewhere in this number.

Grain Storage Agreement

The Monday Afternoon Group Meeting which was devoted entirely to the grain warehousing problem, proved to be one of the highlights of the convention, as it brought out opinions on existing conditions from all branches of the trade as well as from government agencies and the railroads.

PRES. SEXAUER, opened the meeting, and after extending a kindly greeting, turned the meeting over to Exec. Vice-Pres. Ray Bowden.

J. E. WELLS, JR., special ass't to the sec'y of agriculture, Washington, D. C., in his discourse on The Grain Warehousing Situation, presented an informative summary of what the government has done and proposes to do in the handling and storing of the country's carry-over and new crops. The grain trade will find much of interest in his address which is published elsewhere in this number.

P. H. GROGGINS, Washington, D. C., discussed Priorities as they will affect insecticides used in the fumigating of stored grain.

Transporting Grain to Market

L. M. BETTS, Ass'n of American Railways, Washington, D. C., in his outline of the railroad's activities in the handling of this year's crop, said:

The most important single transportation movement each year on the railroads is the handling of the winter wheat. This is because so much of the crop ordinarily is moved off the farm immediately after harvest, and because so much of the production is concentrated in a relatively small area in the Southwest, particularly Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas.

This year with traffic levels on the railroads mounting rapidly, and the certainty that heavier and heavier demands would be made for transportation account of the National Defense Program, the early prospects for an above average crop in the Southwest were viewed with some concern, and there were

many who predicted that the railroads would be unable to protect the needs of agriculture, some even going so far as to say that the failure of the railroads in this respect would open the way to government operation.

The railroads pointed out that the prospects for a record carry over of old wheat indicated that the problem was more likely to be one of storage than of transportation. They promised to provide cars for every bushel of grain that could be unloaded promptly at destination. They issued a very definite warning that no cars would be supplied for the storage of any commodity anywhere at any time. This was particularly emphatic because several hundred cars had been supplied last year for emergency storage both in the Southwest and Northwest.

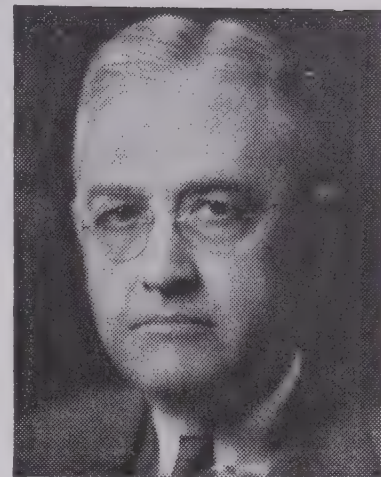
To make good on this promise, orders were issued for the expedited return of Western box cars from roads in the East and Southeast. Between April 15 and July 1, the number of box cars on Western railroads was increased by 50,445, and to indicate that this supply was concentrated in the winter wheat area, where needed, the number of box cars on eleven of the principal Central and Southwestern roads at one time had been increased by 35,922. These roads in the wheat belt, as is customary each year, put these box cars over the repair tracks, made them fit for the handling of bulk grain, and stored them in the country awaiting the harvest.

These preparations proved more than adequate and it is with some pride that the railroads report that they made good on their promise to move every bushel of grain that could be unloaded promptly. Events also proved that we were right in predicting that the problem would prove to be one of storage rather than transportation. By the middle of July it was necessary to place restrictions on the acceptance of grain for storage at Kansas City, followed by similar regulations affecting Salina, St. Louis, Cincinnati and some other points. Other Southwestern markets, although apparently full to overflowing, managed to keep the flow of grain regulated to their capacity to unload. However, in the Spring Wheat area, with an exceptionally large crop in the offing, it was necessary to take the unprecedented action of putting on a regulatory embargo, July 15, actually before the new crop began to move.

The Car Service Division desires to pay tribute to the splendid cooperation the railroads have had from the grain trade and especially from the committees organized by Mr. Wells at the various market centers. These committees have been a source of information of a character never before available and have greatly assisted in the orderly marketing of the crop, and in regulating the flow of grain to markets where restrictions were necessary.



J. L. Welsh, Omaha, Neb., elected second Vice-President.



L. M. Betts, Washington, D. C., Ass'n of American Railroads

Particularly are we indebted to Mr. E. J. Grimes and the Minneapolis-Head of Lakes Committee for their management of a very difficult situation arising from a lack of storage space at the very beginning of the crop movement.

We look with some apprehension on the prospects for next year with the huge increase in the surplus of all crops in storage and the expectation of further extensive transportation demands for general business and the National Defense Program. The railroads are expanding their equipment supply just as fast as the builders can turn out locomotives and cars. Already that program has been delayed by inability to get a sufficiently high priority on steel. To meet anticipated traffic requirements will require the utmost efficiency in the handling of our cars this fall and winter. This means prompt loading and unloading and capacity utilization of cars by shippers and prompt handling by the railroads.

With the active assistance of the shippers, which we are getting to a degree never before equalled, and by expedited operation of the railroad machine, now in high gear, we expect to protect the fall peak requirements of commercial and National Defense traffic to the satisfaction of all.

E. J. GRIMES, Cargill, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., reporting on the situation in the northwest said: The northwest is taking care of a large crop, and we are three-fourths of the way out of the woods. We feel free now as it will be a down hill trip from now on. The co-operation we have received from all agencies in the handling of this difficult problem is one of the most pleasing experiences in my life. All joined whole heartedly with us, giving counsel and advice. At the outset we stated all grain would have a roof over it, and it will have before snow flies.

S. W. WILDER, Cedar Rapids, Ia., head of the country elevator committee on the uniform storage contract, took over the meeting at this point, and called for a report from committee members from the different sections.

HARRY KEARNS, Amarillo, Tex.—Our problems are different from problems in other sections. I represent the wheat section of the southwest. The contract is reasonably satisfactory with most of the country elevators. It would be a most difficult undertaking to draw up a contract which would meet the entire satisfaction of all sections. Times and conditions are changing. We are now confronted with conditions which we did not have at the time this contract was drawn.

We feel now we should have a little more money. Labor in our section has increased from 25c to 50c an hour. It is my contention it is better to pay your old hands overtime than to hire new, inexperienced men at 50c. The defense program is taking a great many men away from the trade; this is to be expected when a man earning from \$100 to \$125 per month can find employment in a defense industry and earn from \$8 to \$10 per day.

Each day it is becoming more difficult to employ men.

We have also been confronted with the insect problem. We run the grain and fumigate it. This adds to the cost of handling. We have had mites in our grain. These are similar to those found in Canada. I am wondering if we can take care of the wheat. We want to keep it in good condition. We have been in the southwest a long time and we want to stay there. We will be granted a hearing and I am sure we will be back with a satisfactory contract.

MAJOR L. C. WEBSTER, sec'y N. W. Country Elevtr. Ass'n, Minneapolis, Minn.—We have worked under the contract for two years, and we still insist we should have a definite cut off. We do not believe in opening up the entire matter. This contract has been submitted to attorneys and no two agree on its meaning. There should be a June 30 cut off, and we ask for a definite penalty rate if we want to ship out grain before the termination of the contract. If the allowance to farmers is increased to more than 90c God help your investment in country elevators.

GROVER SIMPSON, Salina, Kan.—In northwest Kansas you cannot operate on $3\frac{1}{2}$ c per bu., and you can get the figures of the cooperative elevators to prove it. The farmer who stores in the country elevator has the advantage over the farmer who ships to the terminal. Many elevator men in our territory have not received payment for storage last year. I contend we should be paid interest if we are not paid for storage on time. When we let a bill go over the customary period we must pay interest, so why should not the government pay us.

MR. WILDER—We presented extensive figures to the government men on expenses, but were unable to convince them.

H. H. GREEN, Pattonsburg, Mo.—Missouri has very little government wheat to store. The elevator operators storing wheat are satisfied with the contract. They are not inclined to ask for more for fear it would encourage more government interference.

P. E. GOODRICH, Winchester, Ind.: Indiana is entirely different from any other state in the Union. Indiana elevators require so much more equipment, the investment is larger, consequently they cannot operate at a profit on $3\frac{1}{2}$ c as it will not cover the overhead. Therefore, we do not think there should be a flat charge. The average charge in Indiana is 4c, some people get 5c. We do not store government wheat. We do not want a July cut off, but a June 1st cut off. This gives the operator time to prepare his house for the next crop. There should be a separate contract for Indiana and Ohio where conditions are so different than in other sections.

RON BOOTH, Cedar Rapids, Ia.—The cut off is not so all important in the contract. The real objection is the small fee allowed for the book work necessary. We think it unfair also to penalize the elevator when a producer is deficient on his notes.

MR. WILDER—This committee reports on the whole country trade. It needs the sentiments of the rank and file of the trade. Discussion such as this brings out the varied opinions on the contract.

J. F. MOYER, sec'y Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n, Dodge City, Kan.—We are not satisfied with the contract, this statement is based on a temporary survey of dealers. Labor costs have advanced 25% to 50% over the time contract. Increased insurance charges, in shrinkage, $1\frac{1}{4}$ c won't pay the bill. Kansas elevators feel they should have at least 1c a bushel more.

E. R. HUMPHREY, sec'y Okla. Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Enid, Okla.—Oklahoma needs more money than the existing contract allows.

The Annual Banquet, G. & F. D. Nat'l Ass'n

The annual banquet Monday evening, held in the large ballroom of the Commodore Perry hotel, was one of those never-to-be-forgotten affairs that was swamped under the load of an an over-flow crowd spread well into adjacent rooms, yet was so efficiently handled that every delegate received his or her juicy porterhouse steak while it was still hot and tender.

GEORGE R. FORRESTER, president of the Toledo Board of Trade, presided, introducing Rev. Russell Humbert, of the Epworth M. E. Church, Toledo, who pronounced the invocation, and R. B. Bowden, the ass'n's executive vice president, who served as toastmaster. Mr. Bowden introduced guests and speakers. Wild cheers and rounds of applause arose when he dramatically presented at the last, by special permission of the nominating com'tee, Toledo's own Sam Rice as the incoming president.

GROVE PATTERSON, president and editor of the *Toledo Blade*, stirred the sympathies and the thoughts of his audience in the address of the evening. Among highlights in his speech were "War in the end is a battle of resources in which America must eventually win because America has the bulk of the resources. . . . Labor's income has gone up. Labor today works 4 hours less per day and gets three times as much pay as it did 25 years

ago. . . . Democracy has been defined as rule by majority. Actually it is a form of government that permits minorities to cling to their beliefs and live unmolested. Democracy depends upon free speech and a free press affording channels thru which a free people can express themselves. This freedom is priceless among our liberties. It should be defended vigorously. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. . . . The future promises many privations. Doing business today we must look forward with faith. Uncertainties weigh us down. These times call for a renewed faith. Faith can see us thru."

ENTERTAINMENT was an hour and a half of vaudeville billed as "Grain Dealers Follies of 1941," arranged by Toledo's John Luscombe, and Paul Spohr. The entertainment opened with the Six Vanettes, singing the convention theme song, "We love to come to Toledo," composed by John Luscombe.

The entertainment closed with a fanfare of drums, stirring music and a dramatic presentation of a huge mural of Sam Rice, labeled "Our President."

Dancing followed the entertainment, and lasted to well past midnight.

The Second General Session of the National Ass'n Convention

The second general session of the annual convention of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n was called to order in the Crystal Ball

Banquet and Buffet Snaps



Upper left: Barney O'Dowd, Kansas City, soloing "My Wild Irish Rose." Upper middle: President E. H. Sexauer, Brookings, S. D., of the Ass'n, and President George Forrester, of the Toledo Board of Trade, during festivities at banquet. Upper right: Ed Blewett, Fort Worth, Tex., leads off in singing "The Eyes of Texas," during banquet. Middle left: John Luscombe, composer of banquet theme song, "Toledo." Next: The ass'n's executive vice-president, Ray Bowden, St. Louis, serving as toastmaster. Middle right: (left to right), Mrs. J. M. Adam, St. Louis; Mrs. O. W. Randolph, Toledo, and Mrs. A. T. Ward, Fostoria, O., at buffet dinner table with O. W. Randolph, who is relaxing after giving away 720 souvenir canes. Lower left: The E. J. Grimes family, Minneapolis, at the banquet. Lower right: (left to right), Ron Booth, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Rees H. Dickson, Louisville, Ky., and Ralph M. Davies, Minneapolis, Minn., at buffet dinner.

Room of the Commodore Perry Hotel Tuesday morning by Pres. Sexauer, who introduced the Hon. R. B. Pow, Ft. William, Ont., vice pres. of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents.

THE HON. HUGH A. BUTLER, U. S. Senator from Nebraska, spoke in high appreciation of the splendid work of a number of ass'n leaders and of Ivan Harden, who gave liberally of a long experience to help the efficient conduct of a Government service. After reviewing the work of the 77th Congress since his election, he said, too few of us contribute to civic welfare. All of us should be glad to give our time to the promotion of the general interests of the community. Join in the work of your precinct committee. Help improve local conditions. We must learn to GIVE as well as TAKE. Develop a participating citizenship. LIKE our community, and so live that our community LIKES us.

"These are serious times. The destiny of whole nations are in the balance. Our first concern must be for our home city, state and nation. We will be a strong nation when our states are strong and citizens are loyal to their civic duties and responsibilities. Watch lest Government regulation lead to Government ownership. Lincoln's monument ennoble the world, because he had faith in the principle that RIGHT MAKES MIGHT. I am willing to sacrifice the money of the nation, but I would hesitate to send men. I am in favor of our Government expending our resources without losing any of our rights or liberties."

At the close of Senator Butler's address the audience rose as one man and cheered lustily.

A standing vote made the Senator an honorary member for life.

Carl Currie of Boston moved that the dues for direct members be raised from \$20 to \$25.00 per year and branch membership to \$12.50 per year.

J. S. Hedelund of Omaha seconded the motion and it was carried.

GEO. E. BOOTH of Chicago, chairman of the Resolutions Committee, presented the following resolutions which were adopted:

Resolutions Adopted by Toledo Convention

Ask Government to Use Grain Marketing Service

This National Association pledges to the Government of the United States its complete and sincere cooperation in any and every activity aimed toward the economic and military defense of the United States. At the same time we draw the attention of government agencies to the economic confusion that must always result from government participation and competition in the legitimate activities of its business firms, especially during emergency periods.

We ask and urge that our government agencies use a grain and feed marketing service of proven efficiency in preference to experimental agencies set up during the emergency by government in competition with us. This to the end that we may demonstrate, as we desire to demonstrate, our full loyalty to the United States of America by adding an unselfish and efficient economic service to the patriotism that is inherent in men of the grain and feed trades.

Recommend an Agricultural Advisory Committee

Agreeable to the suggestion made by Retiring President, E. H. Sexauer, in his forceful address, we hereby recommend that there be set up an Agricultural Advisory Committee, composed of representatives of agriculture, industry and the government agencies, to produce a sounder, better balanced agricultural program, and a more workable relationship between government, agriculture and the grain trade.

We pledge that our National Association will be ready to cooperate fully and sincerely in any such committee activity looking to a solution of our common problems in the truly American way.

Urge Government to Refrain from Price Fixing

This National Association points out the essentially fair claim of the agricultural pro-

ducers to economic equality. We believe that agriculture must not be made the victim of any emergency action that freezes them into an unfair place in the nation's economic structure. Therefore we urge that the government agencies adopt a policy whereunder they will not sell their accumulated surpluses in competition with the producer's annual crops at prices which do not constitute reasonable parity.

We point out the danger to both agricultural producers and members of our trade, of any government program which attempts to set a closely related floor and ceiling on agricultural commodity prices, because such action actually becomes fixing of agricultural prices with all the admitted dangers inherent in price fixing.

Ask Delivery of Canadian Feed and Grains Purchased

WHEREAS, Canadian mills and jobbers have sold feeds of various types and feed grains to United States buyers, delivery of the greater part of which is now badly overdue, and

WHEREAS, these sales and purchases were made in good faith by both buyer and seller and in accordance with long established custom, and

WHEREAS, the non-fulfillment of these contracts has resulted in great monetary losses and much inconvenience to the United States buyers, and

WHEREAS, the non-fulfillment of these contracts is entirely due to the action of the Canadian Agricultural Supplies Board in placing an embargo on shipments of various feeds and feed grains to the United States, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the Grain and Feed Dealers' National Ass'n in convention assembled, requests the proper officials of the United States government to take steps as may be necessary to permit prompt fulfillment of these contracts or that the United States buyers be fully reimbursed immediately in United States funds for any and all losses sustained.

Cooperate with Railroads in Attaining Efficient Transportation

WHEREAS, the railroads of the country have been called upon by governmental authority to seek ways and means of handling the existing abnormal volume of freight traffic so that the nation's Defense Program will not be impeded, and

WHEREAS, this association and its members desire to cooperate to the fullest extent in the

Snapshots at G. & F. D. N. A. Convention



Upper left: Mrs. E. H. Sexauer, Brookings, receives candelabra, while E. H. Sexauer, retiring president of the Ass'n, expresses pleasure. Upper right: E. M. Hibbs, Charles Dreyer, and Jerry Parks, Kansas City feed men, in Kansas City Mill Feed Futures booth. Lower left: Alex MacDonald, of Boston, and R. F. Cunningham, New York City, display interest in the ladies. Lower right: Bob Crawford (left), and Bill Westerman, St. Louis, with R. M. Field, Chicago, president of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n.

undertaking which the railroads of the country have set themselves to prevent car congestion and car shortage and to insure the prompt and constant flow of the produce of both mill and farm, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that we, the members of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, pledge our assistance and cooperation to the end that, by loading freight cars to capacity whenever possible, by the prompt loading, unloading and release of cars, and by making the problem of prompt and efficient transportation our personal concern, we shall, through our individual and united effort, make two cars do the work of three.

Place Shipper's Weight Cards in Each Car Loaded

The Terminal Grain Weighmasters National Ass'n, meeting in its annual convention at Toledo, O., Sept. 14, 1941, by unanimous approval of its members, begs the Grain and Feed Dealers' National Ass'n, and its affiliated state associations, to urge upon all of their members, the advantage of putting shipper's weight cards in all cars of grain they ship.

This action will enable grain weighing departments to check weights more closely and to investigate promptly any discrepancies at the time of unloading the car.

Oppose Government Financing of Cooperatives

This National Association renews its statement of position on the matter of cooperatives in the grain business. We do not in any manner or any sense oppose the type of grain cooperative which is formed by the voluntary action of producers to meet their own local conditions. Rather we have recognized these cooperatives as an integral part of the grain and feed business. But we restate our opposition to cooperative competition promoted, financed and favored by agencies of local, State or Federal government. We reaffirm our opposition to government favors extended to cooperative firms, where such favors are denied to firms in private business.

Thanks to Toledo

Toledo has set a number of records this year. It is easy merely to offer thanks to the Toledo Board of Trade and our Toledo hosts in general, but behind this reception and entertainment there has been a spirit of loyalty to the grain trade,—and a spirit of Toledo hospitality, that can hardly be measured by words. To the Mayor of Toledo, to its many fine people who have extended us this unsurpassed welcome; but especially to the men and committees of the Toledo Board of Trade we offer this resolution of thanks for a meeting that will stand for many years as "something to shoot at" in the records of our National Ass'n.

Thanks to Retiring President

This National Association wishes to extend to our retiring president, Elmer Sexauer, our complete appreciation for his two years of inspiring leadership. We will prosper as a trade, and we will fulfill our part as citizens of a great nation, only when we recognize the qualities of leadership in our groups. If great men are to be credited with the records of great progress, then the humble thanks of the grain trade of the United States must be extended at this time to a man who, at very great personal sacrifice, has pointed the way toward salvation of the grain trade of America.

Thanks to Speakers

The Grain and Feed Dealers' National Ass'n expresses its thanks to the many and various speakers who contributed to the success of this convention. Attendance at group and general meetings this year has set another new record, and for this record we can offer our thanks to the prominent and able speakers who, at sacrifice of time and effort, made this one of the outstanding conventions of our forty-five years of history. We hereby resolve that the headquarters office of the National Association send to each of these speakers an expression of the thanks of this organization.

Geo. E. Booth after telling of the many trips President Sexauer had made to Washington and the central markets in the interest of the grain trade, said that Mrs. Sexauer, who had been deprived of his companionship was entitled to first consideration and presented her with two artistic silver candelabrum and gave her husband a substantial traveling bag to replace the one he had worn out in Ass'n service.

SULLIVAN BROS. of Ulysses, Kan., sent up a check for \$25.00 and an application for membership, the hundredth since the Louisville convention of 1940.

REES H. DICKSON of the Committee on Nominations presented for directors representing the affiliated ass'ns: George A. Stites, Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n; C. C. Barnes, Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n; W. L. Drake, Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n; A. W.

Carpenter, Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants; Guy C. Goode, Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n; Leo D. Cline, Michigan Bean Shippers Ass'n; Lionel True, Mutual Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n; F. E. Watkins, Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n; A. C. Koch, Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n; H. E. Morrison, Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n; Harry G. Chapin, New York State Bean Shippers Ass'n; Gayle Snedecor, Western Grain & Feed Association; John A. Becker, Central Retail Feed Ass'n, Inc.

For directors on behalf of the direct membership to serve two years: B. J. Dowd, Kansas City, Mo.; E. C. Dreyer, St. Louis, Mo.; W. B. Fox, New Orleans, La.; B. O. Holmquist, Omaha, Neb.; H. H. Green, Pattonsburg, Mo.; C. F. Morris, Charlotte, N. C.; G. A. Pritchard, Fortville, Ind.; E. H. Beer, Baltimore, Md.; R. F. Cunningham, New York, N. Y.; John D. McCaull, Minneapolis, Minn.; F. J. Faber, Philadelphia, Pa.; A. F. Hopkins, Boston, Mass.; R. F. Houlton, Denver, Colo.; Leroy D. Godfrey, Chicago; F. E. Devendorf, Los Angeles, Calif.; E. B. Evans, Decatur, Ill.; R. C. Booth, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Rees H. Dickson, Louisville, Ky.

For 2nd vice-president J. Leroy Welsh, Omaha; 1st vice-president, F. Peavey Heffelfinger, Minneapolis, and for president, Sam L. Rice, of Metamora, O., to serve for the ensuing year.

All nominees were elected and the convention adjourned *sine die*.

Golf Winners at Toledo Tournament

The buffet dinner for the golfers and those who went on the Maumee Valley tour Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 16, following the closing business meeting of the Toledo convention, turned out to be an elaborate meal of cold meats, potato salad and complimentary side dishes that drew a crowd almost as large as the one attending the splendid banquet Monday evening.

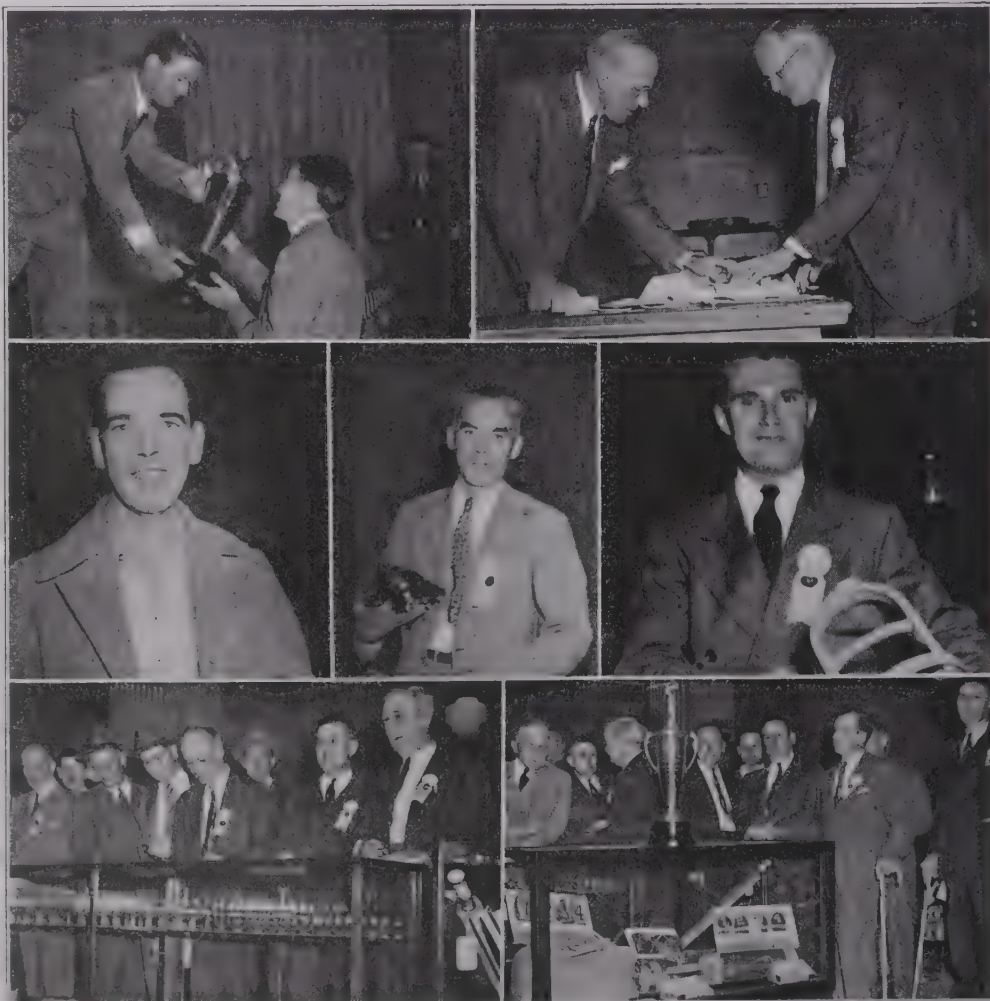
Banjo solos and singing entertained during the dining. Then came the main business of the evening, the distribution of awards to those on the tour, and the winners in the annual golf tournament.

Awards to those who went on the tour by Paul Spohr, master of ceremonies during the previous evening's entertainment, designated a host of recipients of Libby glassware, sacks of grass seed and sacks of flour.

TOP SCORES from the golf tournament at the Inverness Club took a long list of handsome awards distributed under the capable calling of winners by the ass'n's executive vice president, Ray Bowden, and the supervision of D. L. Norby and O. E. M. Keller, of the Toledo golf and prize com'ites, respectively.

VERN C. GEIGER, Minneapolis, took the Toledo Board of Trade Cup, a tall, handsome trophy with a replica of an active golfer standing on its cover. Mr. Geiger made the first

Golf and Tour Awards



Upper left: Byron Nelson, championship winning pro of the Inverness Club, Toledo, presents Toledo Board of Trade Cup to W. G. Catron, Alton, Ill., who accepts it for Vern Geiger, Minneapolis, who made the top score in the tournament. Upper right: O. E. M. Keller, chairman of Toledo's Prize Com'ite, and D. O. Norby (right), chairman of Toledo's Golf Com'ite, study list of winners in the ass'n's golf tournament. Middle left: C. C. Calcutt, Dyersburg, Tenn., won a billfold. Middle center: G. E. (Boots) O'Brien, Greenville, O., winner of golf shoes in the tournament. Middle right: Tom Jones, Columbus, walked off with a handsome golf bag in the tournament. Bottom, left and right: Delegates look over the the show cases of awards for the golfers with best scores. The Toledo Board of Trade Cup stands on show case at the right.

low gross score with an 85. He will have to win it again next year to keep permanent possession.

TOM JONES, Columbus, took the second low gross award, a handsome leather golf bag. His score also was an 85, but he was edged out of a tie recognition because the cup had to be given to an ass'n member, and he did not hold such membership.

G. E. (BOOTS) O'BRIEN, gentle putter from Greenville, O., took home a dandy pair of golf shoes for winning third place among the low gross scorers. He made an 88.

P. G. PLANK, Creston, O., made the fourth low gross score, and won a sturdy windbreaker.

OTHER WINNERS, in the order of their winning were: W. J. Westerman, St. Louis; R. M. Field, Chicago, and Harvey Yantis, Minneapolis, first, second, and third takers of low net scores, winning two umbrellas, and a dozen golf balls.

Clay Johnson, Peoria; S. A. Hölder, Indianapolis, and F. J. Maurer, Fostoria, first, second, and third places for the lowest number of putts, taking two sets of club head covers, and a portable radio.

J. H. Caldwell, Marion, Ind., and Ken Newell, Chicago, first and second highest number of putts, taking one putter and a pen and pencil set.

Edward F. Heekin, Cincinnati, and Howard Mutz, Edinburg, Ind., first and second high gross, got a practice ball bag, and a dozen golf balls, respectively.

W. G. Catron, Alton, Ill., and A. E. Schultz, Toledo, first and second for most pars, received golf socks and a sandblast golf club.

D. A. McDonald, Bad Axe, Mich., got a pair of golf shoes for making the lowest score on the 4 and 5 holes.

Dick Bennett, McComb, O., got a carryall bag for the first highest score for the same holes; and second place was taken by T. A. Zehr, Pettisville, O., who received a four-fingered glove.

SEVERAL special prizes were awarded. J. A. Linderholm, Omaha, received Libby glassware for being the oldest golfer; Geo. W. Hopkins, Boston, registered as the golfer coming from farthest east; Leon Jackson, Portland, Ore., golfer from farthest west; H. G. Hill, Memphis, Tenn., golfer from farthest south.

FRED MAYER, oldest honorary member of the Toledo Board of Trade, was the greeter for the golfers at the first tee at the Inverness Club during the tournament. He saw that the four-somes got started in order, and kept them amused while waiting their turns.

Wage and Hour Discussion

Monday morning's session for the discussion of Wage and Hour problems was under the auspices of the Ohio Grain, Mill and Feed Dealers Ass'n, with Pres. L. G. Bradstock, Wellington, O., presiding.

Edgar Warren, Washington, D. C., of the Wage and Hour Division, USDA, gave a brief outline of the law as it affects the grain and feed trade. He graciously answered the many questions which were put to him from the floor, but the dealers from the various sections of the country were still in a state of confusion, because of the difference in interpretation by the regional offices.

The early adjournment prevented the hearing of other speakers who had come prepared to discuss this most interesting subject.

Ladies' Entertainment

BY DOROTHY SCHULTZ

More than 150 visiting ladies were royally welcomed by their Toledo hostesses, and enjoyed a ladies' luncheon and entertainment at the LaSalle & Koch Co. dining room Monday noon.

The luncheon was followed by "Young Toledo on Parade," a splendid program of novelty acts by talented Toledo youngsters, which everyone enjoyed.

Over 100 of the ladies stayed after the entertainment to play bridge. Awards were many, two for every table. The highest score for the afternoon was made by Mrs. Albert C. Olson, but the highest score at each table received a carton of glassware consisting of a dozen goblets and a dozen sherbet glasses, gifts of the Libby-Owens-Ford Glass Co. Second highest score at each table took home a pack of bridge cards.

Ladies who did not play bridge enjoyed their pick of Toledo theatres showing current movies and plays.

Ladies joined the men at other convention entertainment features. One of the features was the beautiful Maumee Valley Tour by bus. A competent guide in each bus pointed out places of interest along the way. A stop at the Toledo Museum of Art gave all an opportunity to inspect this beautiful building and the many objects of art it contains.

Among the Toledo hostesses were Mesdames Paul Barnes, George B. Forrester, Ed McClure, Charles Keilholtz, A. E. Schultz, Floyd Payne, H. F. Prue, Kent Keilholtz, C. E. Patterson, W. D. Hughes, John Luscombe, Paul Atkinson, and M. H. Faulring.

Toledo Hostesses

In Attendance at Toledo Convention

REGISTRATION records maintain the claim of Toledo to having the largest convention of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n in recent years. Total registration reached 739. Here is the record, by states, and trade divisions:

From Illinois

COUNTRY POINTS and interior markets: W. G. Catron, Jr., Alton; Ray McCord, Farmer City; W. A. Webb, Leroy; W. B. Page, Mendota; N. R. Feine, Minier; Herbert J. Moore, Bloomington; Bill Fromm, Champaign; R. Dennis, and H. W. Glessner, Decatur.

PEORIA: H. C. Banks, W. Stoltzman, W. E. Wrigley, Jacob Younge, F. B. Tompkins, Clay Johnson.

CHICAGO: Ralph Schuster, W. S. Donovan, Robert H. Gardner, James M. Glaser, C. E. Donagan, J. W. Dickson, Carl H. Schinke, George W. Altortier, Lee H. Wagner, Geo. E. Booth, A. W. Lipsey, E. J. Feehary, Frank N. Roscerans, C. D. Sturtevant, Phillip R. O'Brien, Wm. H. McDonald, Harvey S. Williams, C. P. Laue, E. G. Horst, C. T. Prindeville, Firl Bourret, Don E. Morrison, K. B. Pierce, R. T. Miles, C. M. Hunter, Allan Moore, J. A. Schmitz, Richard Uhlmann, J. H. Summers, Fred H. Clutton, A. C. Robinson, F. T. Bascom, F. A. Jost.

From Indiana

COUNTRY and interior points: James Tate, Fowler; P. E. Goodrich, Winchester; L. E. Greenwood, Rensselaer; E. Hutchinson, and Lowell Hutchinson, Arlington; L. E. Lake, Colfax; H. G. Tyler, and F. A. Dahl, Lowell; Adam Egly, Geneva; Tully C. Crabbs, Crawfordville; H. B. Hood, New Albany; W. M. Moore, Covington; C. W. Devers, and R. K. Parent, Union City; George C. Thomas, Decatur; Glenn Garten, Sims; Howard H. Mutz, Edinburg; Ralph Wallace, John H. Caldwell, Jr., and George H. Schooler, Marion; E. K. Sowash, Crown Point; Bill Sloane, W. H. Hugo, and C. G. Egly, Fort Wayne; Carl T. Wilson, Sulphur Springs; Victor Stuckey, Berne.

INDIANAPOLIS: E. E. Allison, Roy A. Barton, S. A. Holder, Lew Hill, Charles S. Weirick, Ed K. Shepperd, Ronald B. Wilson, Lee Patrick, G. A. Pritchard.

From Iowa

COUNTRY and interior points: A. E. Anderson, Algona; L. B. Darling, Cleghorn; Harry G. McKee, Muscatine; Hugh D. Hale, Royal; Wallace Lerigo, Davenport; George Christensen, Fort Dodge.

CEDAR RAPIDS: S. W. Wilder, and R. C. Booth.

DES MOINES: Walter C. Berger, W. C. Fuller, J. D. Kent, J. C. Westerfield, and Paul E. Bates.

From Kansas

GROVER SIMPSON, Orrin S. Dowse, and Ed Morgenstern, Salina; F. A. Derby, Topeka; Price Feuguay, Wellington; and Dan C. Sullivan, Ulysses.

From Kentucky

LOUISVILLE: Rees H. Dickson, Harry Volz,



Rear, left to right: Mesdames H. F. Prue, Kent Keilholtz, C. E. Patterson, W. D. Hughes, John Luscombe, Paul Atkinson, M. H. Faulring. Front, left to right: Mesdames Paul Barnes, Geo. B. Forrester, Ed McClure, Chas. Keilholtz, A. E. Schultz, Floyd Payne.

Jr., H. MacDarling, C. G. Ferguson, Frank G. Rankin, Breckenridge Moore.

From Massachusetts

INTERIOR points: C. P. Washburn, Middleboro; George Pritchard, Fitchburg.

BOSTON: Albert J. Benzaquin; F. J. Sennott, Robert S. Wallace, Otis E. Lapham, A. S. MacDonald, Arthur F. Hopkins, J. Carling Kelly, George H. Hopkins, Jim Zehr, John H. Lee, L. A. O'Brien, J. A. Bassett, Carl J. B. Currie, E. Greenleaf.

From Michigan

COUNTRY and interior points: J. C. Kitter, Blissfield; F. S. Modjeska, Springport; Dan A. McDonald, Bad Axe; H. E. and H. F. Henne, Bay Port; G. E. Cutler, Adrian; L. O. Bracy, Monroe; Theo. H. and Edw. F. Kahlbaum, and Gerald Miedon, Carleton.

BATTLE CREEK: D. R. Agin, Fred Zinn, and Fred Zinn, Jr., and Mr. McCarthy.

DETROIT: Fred Thomas, and W. Nelson Brock.

SAGINAW: Leo D. Cline, J. D. Ayres, A. L. Riedel.

From Minnesota

LANSING: L. E. Marshall, and L. M. Swift.

DULUTH: R. G. Sims, C. C. Blair, W. R. McCarthy.

MINNEAPOLIS: W. L. Brisley, Herman Hanson, M. R. Walsh, P. H. Christensen, R. M. Davies, A. L. Burdick, O. E. Haertel, E. J. Grimes, J. M. Chilton, J. H. Dunn, Vern C. Geiger, R. P. Heffelfinger, Harold G. Johnson, Willard C. Lighter, Julius Hendel.

From Missouri

COUNTRY and interior points: Guy Goode, Centerville; Forest W. Lipscomb, Springfield; Henry H. and Donald Green, Pattonburg.

ST. JOSEPH: Robert W. Hufford, and H. L. Dannen.

ST. LOUIS: J. H. Caldwell, H. H. Savage, J. M. Adam, Bill Westerman, C. H. Williamson, Bob Crawford, Harold Vogel, R. E. Wiese, H. B. Rothweiler, Mr. McMillen, Julius Mayer, R. O. McKenna, E. C. Dreyer.

KANSAS CITY: G. A. Johnson, Scott S. Bateman, E. R. Jesson, J. P. Parks, B. J. O'Dowd, J. F. Leahy, Charles B. Dreyer, E. L. Betton, E. M. Hibbs, George A. Aylsworth, Erland Carlsson.

From Nebraska

OMAHA: John S. Hedelund, J. L. Welsh, Senator Hugh A. Butler, Jim Welsh; Frank P. Manchester, W. T. Burns, J. A. Linderholm, Fred Deffenbaugh, H. R. Clark.

From New York

INTERIOR points: Austin W. Carpenter, Sherburne; J. L. Anderson and E. C. Kessler, Jamestown; Benjamin and Edson Gerks, Robert Berentson, Rochester.

NEW YORK CITY: Laural Duval, W. Scott Arnatt, F. M. Leahy, R. F. Cunningham, Gus Ackerman.

BUFFALO: Thomas H. Hyer, Fred Haller, F. E. Olson, S. M. Ratcliffe, T. C. O'Brien, George B. Wood, H. R. Westover, C. B. Weydman, F. E. Smith, H. H. Richardson, J. B. Stouton, M. F. Cohn, G. W. Durant.

From Ohio

METAMORA: Sam Rice, the new ass'n president, showed up with the largest delegation from any country town. The list: Sam L. Rice, S. L. Rice, Jr., John D. Rice, George Rice, Paul Wright, F. W. Duncan, Herbert Becker, H. H. Tredway, and Elmer Welch.

COLUMBUS: B. A. Wallace, C. T. Atkins, Gus Loebel and George M. Brissker.

CLEVELAND: C. F. Condon, H. J. Hoberg, Frank C. Cain and Fred E. Watkins.

CIRCLEVILLE: John W. Sheahan, Donald B. Walker, Harry W. Hoffner, John G. Boggs, E. A. Cayce.

CINCINNATI: Berk Terrill, Edw. F. Heekin, Dom J. Schuh and John O'Hara.

FOSTORIA: H. B. Lee, F. J. Maurer, A. T. Ward, S. D. Hollett, Bob Hendrick.

COUNTRY and interior points: J. Paul and J. E. Donley, Ashland; E. E. Borrer, Ashville; R. Slusser, C. O. Wise, Clyde M. Rudy and Charles H. Woodruff, Bellevue; I. M. Jennings, Beavertown; J. H. Motz, Brice; E. L. Diller, Bluffton.

E. C. Eikenberry, Camden; P. G. Plank, Creston; Howard Hackman, Canal Winchester; David F. and Wm. H. Hernstein, and Clyde L. Thomas, Chillicothe.

Fred A. Abbott, Delta; D. E. Merrick, Dunbridge; G. O. Tegarden, Duval; Alva Hill, Derby; Gilbert Martin and H. E. Iams, Dayton; V. Odenweller, Delphos; R. H. Martin, Delaware; C. W. Roehrig, Defiance.

A. N. Hochstetler and Wm. A. Orthey, Findlay; A. J. Ward, Fostoria; J. G. Monfort, Green Springs; G. E. O'Brien, Greenville; C. Mills, Gettysburg; Marion Borough, Grand Rapids; J. R. North, Groveport.

W. M. Jackson, Holgate; C. W. VanSchork, Hilliards; E. W. Laubis, Heppburn; E. H. Holdman, Jenera; J. M. Pence, Jackson Center; E. T. Robertson, Knoxville; Elton N. Kile, Kileville; R. H. Brundige, Kingston; Elmer Ohlemachon, Kimball; W. E. Harvey, Kirby.

H. R. Tredway and Max Clondonin, Lyons; H. F. Fawn, Lodi; W. M. Myers, Lackbourne; G. S. Tunkney, C. A. Heigel, and Floyd Heigel, Leipsic; L. R. Watts and Aris Devaney, London.

D. W. Mahaffey, Morral; Leon Grove, Marlin; Frank A. Graham and H. E. Frederick, Marysville; Pete Turner and Tom Thompson, Marion; Ottie E. Hockman, Madison Mills; H. P. Clouse, Milford Center; Henry Schafer, Milbank; J. K. and H. G. Pollock, Middlepoint; Charles Schaeffer, McClure; W. G. Bennett, McComb.

Alfred P. Eier, Nevada; Fred Kohlbaum, North Baltimore; Frank Parman, W. S. Bricker and L. C. Schmunk, Oak Harbor; Karl Holberg, Okolona; R. E. Crone, Osborn; J. A. Lee, George E. Perkins, and A. L. Elliott, Perrysburg; J. H. Zehr, Pettisville; G. D. Wyse, Pettisville; J. Y. Stimmell, Payne; Wilbur Zucher, Pandora; H. R. Wooley, Pickerington; R. E. Baer, Painesville; W. H. Clay, Quincy.

G. O. Welmer, Rosewood; George Grover, Rising Sun; Clark Stimmel, Rudolph; E. R. Fought, Shelby; C. C. Welch, Sunbury; E. L. Allton, St. Paris; Lorys Witter, Selena; Carl Wilkinson and J. C. Custenborder, Sidney; E. Weisheimer, South Charleston; Burt R. Hoaglin, Scott; G. H. Smith, Sugar Ridge.

Walter F. Rohrer, T. M. Valentine, and Albert H. Horn, Tiffin; H. C. Burner, Tontogany; Ray Latham, Unionville Center; M. C. Schultz, Earl Davidson, T. M. Latham and E. M. Ellis, Urbana; W. A. Seaman, G. C. Heist and L. A. Gilliland, Van Wert.

C. M. Hochstetler and George Gorsuch, Whar-ton; Ervin Burkholder and John H. Craig, West Liberty; E. L. Underwood, Weston; A. L. Kobb, Wauseon; C. N. Briggs, Waldo; L. P. Bradstock and Phil P. Bradstock, Wellington; Darrell Dome, Wilmington, and Marcus Yager, West Unity.

From Pennsylvania

INTERIOR points: K. S. Kinney, Lancaster; Walter F. Osterling, Butler; E. F. Ross, Bedford; O. A. Rector, Sewickley.

PHILADELPHIA: Fred J. Faber, Monroe A. Smith, J. H. Frazier and Sam M. Golden.

From Tennessee

INTERIOR points: J. W. Jefferson, Union City; C. C. Calcutt, Dyersburg.

MEMPHIS: Charles Robinson, M. B. Houseal, J. A. Hanley, E. E. Buxton, H. G. Hill.

From Texas

MARKET points: H. L. Kearns and Joe Morris, Amarillo; J. C. Crouch, Dallas; G. E. Blewett, Fort Worth; Erich Reimer, Houston.

From Washington, D. C.

GRAIN DEALERS and government representatives: W. D. Grimes, Wm. G. Mish, L. M. Betts, George A. Kublin, Rodger R. Kauffman, A. B. McDonald, J. L. Wells, Jr., Wm. McArthur, E. J. Murphy, Dr. Lawrence Zeleny.

From Wisconsin

SUPERIOR: H. A. Juneau and J. L. Levens, MILWAUKEE: O. R. Sickert, G. W. Kruse, E. LaBudde, A. B. Hessburg, M. W. Rowell, Allen A. Breed, E. H. Heimke, M. H. Ladd.

Miscellaneous State Representation

E. H. Sexauer, Brookings, S. D.; G. Byrd Gwinn, Huntington, W. Va.; Rex Houlton, Denver, Colo.; F. E. Devendorf, Los Angeles, Cal.; W. D. Saunders, Richmond, Va.; Ben Feuquay, Enid, Okla.; R. J. VanOrden, Clinton, N. J.; W. A. Pilsen and J. W. Reynolds, Roanoke, Va.; G. Walter Smith, Hagerstown, Md.; E. H. Beer, Jr., O. W. Benedict, Thos. G. Hope and J. A. Manger, Baltimore, Md.; Anger Armstrong, Walkerville, Ont.; R. B. Pow, Ft. William, Can.

State and National Ass'n Sec'y's

W. E. Culbertson, Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, Delavan; L. C. Webster, Northwest Country Elevator Ass'n, Minneapolis; Dean M. Clark, Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents, Chicago; R. M. Field, American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Chicago; Roger P. Annan, R. B. and John C. Bowden, Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, St. Louis; Lewis Abbott, Mutual Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Hamburg, N. Y.; Duke Swanson, Western Grain & Feed Ass'n, Des Moines, Ia.; Leon S. Jackson, Oregon Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n, Portland; W. W. Cummings, Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Columbus; Fred K. Sale, Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, Indianapolis; John M. Gemberling, Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, Spokane, Wash.; E. R. Humphrey, Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Enid; D. K. Steenbergh, Central Retail Feed Dealers Ass'n, Milwaukee, Wis.; W. D. Flemming, Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n, Minneapolis, Minn.; A. H. Meinershagan, Missouri Grain Dealers & Millers Ass'n, Higginsville, Mo.; C. S. Latschaw, Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, Defiance; Lewis E. Thompson, Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, Glen Ridge, N. J.; J. F. Moyer, Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n, Dodge City, Kan.

Machinery and Supply Representation

Carl F. Berger and Mr. Short, Sidney Grain Machinery Co., Sidney, O.; H. J. Holder, Allison, Eng. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; W. W. Pearson, Reynolds, Ind.; H. H. VanOrnum, Hart-Carter Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; O. W. Randolph, O. W. Randolph Co., Toledo, O.; Grover Meyer, Kansas City Power & Light Co., Kansas City, Mo.; R. P. Reid, Seedburo Equipment Co., Circleville, O.; Phil Grotevant, S. Howes Co., Chicago.

Among the Delegations



Upper left: Walter Moore (right), Covington, tells a story to (left to right) L. C. Lake, Colfax, Eddie Shepperd, Indianapolis, and Ralph Wallace, Marion, all Indiana delegates. Upper right: New York City's delegation included (left to right) R. J. Barnes, C. E. Donegan, Laurel Duvel, Charles B. Crofton (president, Produce Exchange), and R. F. Cunningham. Middle left: Boston's delegation included (left to right, front) Carl J. B. Currie, J. A. Bassett, George H. Hopkins, F. J. Sennott, A. J. Benzaquin, A. F. Hopkins, L. A. O'Brien, J. C. Kelly, and (left to right, back) R. N. MacDonald, John H. Lee, C. P. Washburn, R. S. Wallace, E. F. Greenleaf, O. E. Lapham, A. S. MacDonald, George Pritchard. Middle right: F. E. Devendorf, Los Angeles (left), and Rex Houlton, Denver, enjoy a chat. Lower left: (left to right) J. F. Moyer, Dodge City, Kan.; J. C. Crouch, Dallas, Tex.; Grover Simpson, Salina, Kan., and Dan Sullivan, Ulysses, Kan., who became 100th new member during convention. Lower right: More Southwesterners (left to right), G. E. Blewett, Fort Worth, Tex.; Ben Feuquay, and Ed Humphrey, Enid, Okla., and Harry L. Kearns, Amarillo, Tex.

The Cash Grain Commission Merchants Have Breakfast Together

Promptly at 8:30 a. m., Monday, Sept. 15, Cash Grain Commission Merchants assembled in Room 1 of the Commodore Perry Hotel, Toledo, and ate breakfast together.

After a brief review of what has been done to familiarize the CCC executives with the service offered by the commission merchants CHAIRMAN J. F. LEAHY introduced J. B. Hutson, president of the Commodity Credit Corporation, who said:

J. B. Hutson, Pres. of the CCC, Tells of Its Activities

The Commodity Credit Corporation was established to assist in bringing stability in farm prices. In the past, prices have fluctuated widely from year to year and often from season to season, month to month. It was the feeling of farm leaders in Congress that it was in the interest of the public generally as well as farmers to eliminate some of these wide fluctuations. It was recognized that large supplies contribute to low prices and short supplies to high prices.

Consequently, it was contemplated when the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 was enacted, that loans would be made during years with large crops to protect prices until farmers could adjust production to demand conditions. It was realized that some supplies of commodities would be accumulated under loans. The law provided that reserves be built up in the case of some commodities but it was not contemplated that the lending agencies would maintain, over a long period, supplies in excess of these reserves.

From the time the Commodity Credit Corporation was established on Oct. 17, 1933, until the end of the marketing season for the 1940 crops, its loans and purchases amounted to approximately \$2,150,000,000. In addition, storage and handling charge payments have amounted to approximately \$150,000,000, making a total of approximately \$2,300,000,000. Nearly 90 per cent of these loans and advances were made during the years 1937 through 1940.

TO DATE, more than one-half of the commodities on which loans were originally made have been moved into regular trade channels. The great bulk of this movement has been through repayment of the loan and the sale of the commodities on the market by farmers. One-fourth to one-fifth of the total has consisted in sales of commodities taken over by the Commodity Credit Corporation.

In recent months liquidations and sales have been somewhat higher than during similar past periods. Since assets and liabilities of the Corporation were last appraised on March 31, 1941, farmers have repaid loans amounting to approximately 325 million dollars. Sales of commodities owned by Commodity Credit Corporation have amounted to approximately 75 million dollars during the same period. The outstanding loans on 1940 and previous crops, plus the value of the commodities owned, now total well under one billion dollars.

LOSSES on the commodities disposed of to date have amounted to approximately 60 million dollars. To this must be added an item of approximately 8 million dollars excess of operating expense over operating income from Oct. 17, 1933, to June 30, 1941. Inventory losses on commodities held were appraised March 31, 1941, at 104 million dollars. If current prices are maintained until the end of the season these inventory losses will probably be wiped out at the time of the next appraisal.

Just a word about the different commodity operations:

COTTON: Since 1933, loans have been made on 19,994,000 bales of cotton. At the present time Commodity Credit Corporation owns approximately 6,125,000 bales of cotton, and loans are outstanding on approximately 275,000 bales, making a total of approximately 6,400,000 bales. This difference of approximately 13,600,000 bales is accounted for in the most part by loans repaid by growers. During the past five months growers have repaid loans on approximately 4 million bales of cotton which have been moved into regular trade channels.

CORN: In all, loans have been made on approximately 996 million bushels of corn. On Sept. 1, loans were outstanding on approximately 260 million bushels, and approximately 170 million bushels were owned by Commodity Credit Corporation, making a total of 430 million bushels. Most of the difference of 566 million bushels represents the amount which farmers have bought back for their own feeding operations, either by purchase from Commodity Credit Corporation or by redeeming loans.

Corn sales by Commodity Credit Corporation

have been relatively heavy during the past five months when sales amounted to approximately 75 million bushels. During the same period farmers have repaid loans on approximately 50 million bushels.

WHEAT: Loans were made on approximately 532 million bushels of wheat from the 1938-1939-1940 crops. On Sept. 1, there remained in the pool and under loan approximately 176 million bushels from these crops. The remaining 356 million bushels had been moved into trade channels, most of which was sold by farmers who repaid their loans.

RYE AND BARLEY: Loans were made on approximately seven million bushels of the 1940 crop of barley. Loans had been repaid on all except two million bushels by Sept. 1. Loans were made on approximately 5,700,000 bushels of the 1939 and 1940 crops of rye. Loans were repaid on approximately one-half of this as of Sept. 1, some of the remainder is held by growers and some has been turned over to Commodity Credit Corporation.

OTHER COMMODITIES: In addition, loans of varying amounts have been made on butter, wool and mohair, dates, figs, hops, peanuts, pecans, raisins and prunes. Practically all of the loans made on these commodities have been liquidated and the commodities sold by the farmers, or title taken by Commodity Credit Corporation and the commodities sold prior to Sept. 1.

I am aware of the fact that you men are chiefly concerned about the relations between the operations of Commodity Credit Corporation and your own business. Some of you are disturbed about the movement into trade channels of the commodities on which loans were made.

First, I think it is clear to all of us that in the past, the quantities of the commodities in which you are interested, marketed through the Commodity Credit Corporation, represent only a relatively small part of the total quantities marketed. We encourage in every way that we know how the repayment of the loans. To the extent that loans are repaid, the commodity is marketed in the usual manner. When title is taken to the commodity, we naturally want to dispose of the commodity in the most economical way possible.

YOU HAVE MADE some proposals for the handling of some commodities; at least one of

these proposals in which you are vitally interested has not been accepted. It would seem to me to be appropriate for you to re-examine your proposal with the view of making other proposals. As to the likelihood of these proposals being accepted I can only say that in the case of some of our purchase and loan programs where we have been able to agree upon compensation for services rendered, the various groups in the trade are performing services almost identical with the services performed by them before the program was inaugurated. It is unnecessary for me to say to you that a possible viewpoint is that you are in the position of a seller of services and your chances of making a sale depend upon the attractiveness of your proposition as compared with alternatives.

While this meeting started with a light attendance the room was soon filled and many asked pertinent questions that Mr. Hutson patiently answered.

Some expressed doubt that the CCC could market wheat at as low charges as the cash commission men asked and recited the various services performed by the commission men unknown to the CCC.

MR. HUTSON said that no doubt the Cash Commission Men rendered some services not needed or desired by the Government, and asked if this omission of some service would earn a reduction in the commission.

JOHN S. HEDELUND: What services could be eliminated and performed by Government agencies, in which they were not using the information obtained, and facilities maintained by the grain trade and for which a charge might justly be made?

MR. HUTSON: How would you, if you were in my place, defend to Congress the payment of a charge such as this commission, when it is possible to merchandise grain without using the commission man?

MR. HEDELUND: Yes, I could and would defend it. The establishing and maintenance of markets has been beneficial to the producer. When the Omaha Grain Exchange was established it gave immediate return to the farmer in the creation of broader outlets. Prior to that time producers in Nebraska and western Iowa had only an eastern outlet, Chicago, Milwaukee, etc., limited by line of railroad origin. The Omaha market permitted a sale there subject to merchandising in any direction where price levels were best, and the former was benefited by that action and has been so ever since. The organized Grain Trade of the whole country maintains an open market for interchange of information for a freedom of grain merchandising which is essential to best returns, and Government agencies use those facilities that established business in doing their merchandising direct. For it they should pay, for its continuance they must hope, since when the present plan of agricultural storage, shipment and sale is ended, as it will be, chaos will result unless the grain trade is still there to carry on, as it always has.

MR. HUTSON expressed the conviction that he and his fellow workers had received much helpful information from the members of the trade and thanked them for their suggestions.

The Cash Grain Commission Merchants Ass'n then held an executive session and selected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President, E. S. Ferguson, Minneapolis; 1st Vice Pres., F. C. Bell, Omaha; 2nd Vice Pres., Lowell Hoit, Chicago, and Sec'y-Treas., B. O. Holmquist, Omaha.

The Buckwheat Ass'n held its annual meeting at the Hotel Langwell, Elmira, N. Y., Sept. 19.

If the WPA workers (?) are required to go into the fields to help gather the corn and soybean crops many of the boondogglers will go off relief.

One billion dollars of lease-lend funds have been allocated to the U. S. Department of Agriculture for the purchase of farm products for Great Britain, Sec'y of Agriculture Wickard stated, after his address at Chicago Sept. 19.



E. S. Ferguson, Minneapolis, Minn., elected president by commission men.

Problems of the Grain Exchange

From an address by P. R. O'Brien, President of the Chicago Board of Trade, before the Convention of the Grain and Feed Dealers' National Ass'n at Toledo, O.

I recall a particular day eleven years ago. Looking back now it seems like a far-off, distant day, a bit misty and unreal, as such happy occasions often become when fondled by memory. But this particular day was a pleasant one indeed. For twenty years we had dreamed of a new modern building to house the Chicago Board of Trade. At last the dream was a reality. In the period of construction we had occupied temporary quarters a few blocks distant. Now we were formed in line, traders, cash merchants, brokers and clerks, to march in impressive cavalcade behind our own Legion band to our grand new home.

As we awaited the signal to march, an old gentleman in the line grumbled: "Today there is too much levity. We should be sad. It is an ill omen, when an old institution builds a new home." We all laughed. Then the band blared out, and in a few moments La Salle Street was roaring its welcome to us in a blizzard of ticker tape.

Since that day eleven years ago the path of the grain trade has been rough and rugged, and many times in this dark decade I have thought of the ominous grumbings of the old gentleman who could visualize naught but disaster in the years ahead. Mankind has gone through many periods when the future seemed too dark to send off the slightest glimmer of hope.

IN THE DOMESTIC ECONOMIC SPHERE, it seems to us that the grain trade has had more than its share of difficulties. On occasion it has seemed that various forces combined to bedevil and obstruct the smooth and normal operation of this vital branch of commerce. Part of the difficulty dates far back. Many years ago the railroads were guilty of loose practices and came into public disfavor. As a consequence they have about been regulated to death. Many years ago the grain trade, particularly the exchanges, permitted gross speculative excesses, and back in the 80s and 90s, and for a short time after the turn of the century these uncontrolled market forays created a reputation from which the present generation of Board of Trade members has suffered, despite complete dissociation with the wrong doings. In other words, our sins of the past have endured to plague us.

Many public critics of the grain exchange in the last twenty years have not really wanted to destroy the futures market system, which they regard as beneficial. Rather they have made colorful attacks for the purpose of bringing about the enactment of particular farm legislation, or to attain some other end, rather than seeking complete destruction of the futures market. But such outcries have had their permanent effect in the way of restrictive legislation.

Moreover, we have been particularly assailed when, on occasion, legislation has not brought the beneficial results to agrarians that was promised or intended. For example, shortly after we marched proudly to our new home at the head of La Salle Street on that June day in Nineteen Hundred and Thirty, the old Farm Board got into full swing, and although it had been promised there would be no use of government funds for buying and price-fixing, one step led to another, and in the next two years the government had acquired hundreds of millions of bushels of wheat which lay like a corpse across the markets of the world while the prices steadily declined until, in England, it reached the lowest level in three hundred years, and in the Chicago market wheat brought little more than forty cents a bushel.

Although the exchanges were only registering price, just as a thermometer registers the temperature, they were abused and denounced and threatened, and for some time stood in a position of the sacrificial goat. Not until the corpse

of old wheat was marketed in 1933 did values work back toward normal levels. But in the next year or two it was deemed advisable to enact further restrictive legislation governing the operation of the grain exchanges. And while this was not pleasing, our relations with the administrative officials have been most agreeable and satisfactory because of the mutual desire to effect the most advantageous public results.

THE DRYING UP of the grain trade, and particularly the growing narrowness of the futures markets in which so many of you hedge or insure your transactions in actual physical grain, has been due in far greater measure to the enactment of laws intended to bring about better price economy for the farmer. I have said before, and I repeat, that despite all the mistakes which have been made in handling the agricultural problem, I am not in sympathy with those who offer only criticism; the efforts to find a solution have been made in good faith by earnest men who have had the courage to try, and in the handling of so vast an undertaking it can be expected that a measure of blind groping and fumbling is unavoidable. First credit goes to those willing to try.

The basic fundamental of wealth is continuous and abundant production of goods. Production is the source of national strength. It is the source of American enrichment. Among the nations of the earth America is unique in being able to produce vast quantities of goods and having the millions of citizens who are able to consume in abundance. Our problems in agriculture are problems of abundance.

THE MACHINERY FOR DISTRIBUTING surpluses, or abundances, cannot be too complete. The physical job of planting and har-

vesting is far simpler than the complex problems of transportation, financing, processing, and keeping ready the facilities for reserve stocks, and the quick dispatch of finished products.

In the short space of a few weeks our far-flung grain areas produce enough grain for the nation's twelve months' ration, and with a surplus at hand for export. These crops cannot remain on the farm, they must be poured into channels of distribution and consumption. When they pile up, they constitute the corpse which lays a dead hand on the markets of the world. To continue holding these surpluses, increasing them, struggling to prevent them from destroying the whole price structure, is, in a sense, only delaying the fatal day. Across the decades, before the last great post-war depression, it was the machinery of the futures markets that quickly absorbed these surpluses and moved them from farm to elevator, to mills and plants, and helped their distribution overseas in the form of raw material and finished products.

This condition is necessarily changed with the need for government assistance to farmers. And this assistance I, as a grain man for thirty-five years, and a farmer who actually does manual farm labor three months a year, must approve. It is both fair and necessary.

THE MERITS OF THE FUTURES MARKETS need no praise from me, to you men who use the market in the normal conduct of your business. You, too, are concerned over the lack of liquidity and the difficulty you have had in placing your hedges on only moderate quantities of grain. We know the futures trading came about in the Civil War, as a means of assuring supplies for the future. It has been expanded, adjusted and refined over the years. It has been defended by commerce in general on the basis of sheer merit; it has been retained by agriculture because every fact-finding economic inquiry ever made has approved its superior service to the farmer and to society, a fact supported even by the highest courts of the land.

Exchanges, with their vast machinery for the quick channeling of grain to consumptive terminals, are not themselves price-making factors, but rather they constitute a meeting place for buyers and sellers, and the agents of buyers and sellers, at an open auction that is known as the daily market session.

Before the advent of the exchanges and the futures market, the farmer was quite helpless in the matter of prices received in his local market for the fruits of his toil. If and when the futures market withers and passes from the economic scene, just as surely as the sun rises, the farmer again will be helpless in the matter of prices, and every little local market will have its own market master who will, like it or not, set up a series of convincing reasons why the price is low, and why the farmer can take it or leave it. For we must bear in mind one point that seems to be overlooked: Our government cannot go on indefinitely guaranteeing this uneconomic prosperity of the farmer. It is but a temporary condition at best. The broader, sounder, more desirable destiny is the day when the disparity between what the farmer buys and what the farmer sells will have been eliminated through sound economic adjustments, and the proud farmers, who are the very heart-blood of the nation, will not have to stand before Congress each session with hat in hand.

When that day arrives, the futures markets are again destined to serve a purpose whose importance cannot be exaggerated. In the interim they must be preserved.

DURING THE FIRST HALF of 1941 cash income from farm marketings and government payments totaled 14 percent more than in the same period in 1940. To bring about this encouraging situation, the government has had temporarily to assume a role of speculator and investor in grains and in some other farm products. Under the present 85 percent of parity non-recourse commodity loans, the government has been forced to take possession of large quantities of grain, in settlement of these loans. This



P. R. O'Brien, Chicago, Ill., President Board of Trade

grain is taken out of commercial channels, and not being handled by our commission merchants or hedged in the futures markets. Primarily this has caused the lack of liquidity in our markets. It has forced out of business many of our firms and members; others have consolidated; others have lopped off overhead and released many employees. It is hoped that this is a temporary situation, for it is not a function of the government in a true democracy either to assume such a role or intentionally to bring about the destruction of any recognized part of our economy.

But here I do not want to be misunderstood. For I believe that the 85 percent non-recourse loan has been a God-send to our farmers in this emergency, with the loss of export markets through war, and with enormous surpluses at hand.

The cruel fact nevertheless remains that the futures markets stand on the brink of destruction, not by reason of any desire of the government or farm leaders, or any branch of commerce, but simply as a consequence of the turn of events. Secretary of Agriculture, Wickard, an able and thoughtful man, has pointed out that the proper functioning of futures markets is important in the present defense effort, and that it is much more difficult to control speculation in spot commodities. We of the grain trade know full well that wild excesses, both ways, would develop if there were only spot markets and no grain futures markets to control the situation. Perhaps it is because we see these things so clearly that we are impatient that they are not always seen clearly by those who are quick to encourage misunderstanding. We know, too, that the time has arrived for a more realistic viewpoint with respect to the plight of the futures markets, and we are hopeful that such an attitude may soon develop before it is too late.

THE GRAIN TRADE IS desirous of working wholeheartedly for a solution of the farm problem, for futures markets function to the greatest advantage in a normal economy. The various farm programs are almost as numerous as the stars in the heavens, and to evolve a sound and enduring program is no easy task, for the permanent plan must mesh with the whole economy, must be free of price-fixing, and must move freely our surpluses into non-surplus nations.

I very definitely feel this can be accomplished when peace comes to a war-torn world by a system of direct compensation to our crop exporters for the loss they would sustain by buying crops from our farmers at American prices and selling them abroad at low world prices. This compensation could come from our custom receipts. I believe that in return to the countries who purchase our export commodities we should permit them to export to us certain pro-rated items, which would secure the exchange to meet their payments for our commodities. The enormously enriched buying power of our farm communities would make up for the infinitely small pro-rated imports of manufactured goods from abroad.

Such a plan would go a long way in retaining world peace, in adjusting the farm income to well over what it is now. It would eliminate our depressing surpluses, and would take away the necessity of the enormous government dole to agriculture, which, in turn, would put the farm back in the farmer's hands, and thus help the whole economy.

IN CONCLUSION may I say that it is very gratifying to meet here today with all of these various agricultural trade representatives. We should assemble oftener. We should strive to add our voices to the councils from which a permanent farm plan will come. The grain exchanges are trying as never before to improve their position and their service. Membership in the National Grain Trade Council shows the widest participation in this type of work in the history of grain markets. Eighteen grain exchanges and two national grain trade organizations hold membership, in a group that stretches

from Boston to San Francisco, and from Duluth to Fort Worth. It is the first time grain exchanges have had so widespread and so effective an organization. The Council is a body of action, and one that not only has the respect of the trade from the Atlantic to the Pacific, but holds the high regard of governmental and agricultural groups.

Through the work of the Council and the individual exchanges, and all branches of this commerce, may we continue striving for that day when agriculture, the grain trade, and the government can march forward, arm in arm, to a greater destiny of enlarged public service to the citizens of the greatest democracy in the history of mankind.

The Grain Storage Problem

By J. E. WELLS, JR., of U. S. D. A., before
Grain & Feed Dealers Nat'l Ass'n

The current crop year has been marked by what has been probably the greatest pressure on grain storage capacity ever experienced in this country.

It is my guess now that the chances are fifty-fifty for as large, if not larger, supplies in 1942 as in 1941.

TOTAL GRAIN SUPPLY.—Considering the nine small grains (wheat, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed, sorghums, soybeans, dry beans, and rice) which compete for elevator space and farm bin room the total 1941 supply (crop plus carry-over) on July 1, 1941, was estimated at 3,558 million bushels as against 3,229 million for 1940, and 2,977 million in 1931. The carryover of corn, to the extent it is shelled and placed in bin storage, also competes this season for elevator and farm bin space. Complete data are not available, but commercial stocks of corn in reporting terminal and subterminal elevators on July 1 were 53 million in 1941, 25 million in 1940, and 16 million in 1931. Summing up these supply figures as cited, they indicate between 350 and 360 million bushels more grain seeking storage at this time than a year ago, and between 550 and 600 million more than in 1931 when a tight situation existed.

A total of close to 200 million bushels move into use channels each month. The pressure on bin and elevator storage, therefore, is relieved as disappearance into use channels occurs, or at a rate of, roughly, 150 to 175 million bushels a month. Thus space is made available for grain in temporary storage and for soybeans and other late-harvested crops.

Twelve market-area committees have been set up to acquire and disseminate information

dealing with the problems of both transporting and storing grain. As you know, these committees consist of representatives of the farmers, transportation interest, and all branches of the grain trade. They have functioned satisfactorily.

The problems of demurrage have been minimized, and markets have been kept open for "free" wheat. The response of both the grain trade and the farmers to the actions taken has been splendid.

Car loadings of grain and grain products handled by the railroads from the beginning of this year thru August 31 have exceeded by 120,000, car loadings during the same period during 1940. The railroads and their service agency, the Ass'n of American railroads, have done a fine job in handling the movement of the 1940 carry-over and the 1941 crop.

NEW CONSTRUCTION.—Because of the anticipated shortage of space, the prevailing opinion is that new construction since April 1 has exceeded the 70 million, and may have totaled 100 million bushels. Some of this new space, particularly in the hard spring wheat states, consists of more or less temporary capacity in the form of low-cost annexes attached to existing country elevator facilities.

Of course, the 1941 problem is not finished. Corn and soybeans in particular still have to be harvested and a home found for them. Evidence of the pressure on storage facilities this year becomes apparent when we consider that the supplies (crop and carry-over) of nine tight-bin or sack-stored products (wheat, oats, barley, rye, grain, sorghums, flax, soybeans, rice, and dry beans) in 1941 are about 10 per cent above last year and 29 per cent above 1939.

From a practical standpoint, nearly all usable commercial grain storage space is being utilized in 1941. In fact, some grain has been moved out of position in seeking storage space.

Commercial Grain Storage Facilities of the United States

	(Million Bushels)			
Bulk	856.8	191.2	143.5	1,191.5
Sack	231.2	15.5	79.6	326.3
New	52.8	8.9	7.7	69.4
Total	1,140.8	215.6	230.8	1,587.2

Assuming 1941 yields (August 1 estimates) on the acreages considered necessary to attain the production goals, the supply in 1942 would be 384 million above 1941.

On the basis of these calculations there seems to be more than a fifty-fifty chance that the pressure on grain storage facilities in 1942 will be as great as or greater than in 1941.

CORN.—The calculations cited above do not take into account shelled corn, which competes with small grains for tight-bins storage. The prospective carry-over (farm and markets) on October 1 will probably be a little less than a year ago. Although commercial stocks now are larger than a year ago, the smaller 1941 crop and a probable increase in domestic disappearance in the crop year ahead may mean smaller supplies of shelled corn for 1942-43.

Furthermore, price and other conditions are such that CCC probably will receive delivery on less corn this fall than a year ago. This should mean lower stocks of CCC-owned corn (which is largely in shelled form) in 1942 than in 1941.

1942 WHEAT.—A very much higher percentage of each year's wheat crop ends up in commercial elevators than is true of any other of the staple grain crops. Hence, in determining the commercial storage situation for next year, the prospective wheat supply is of particular significance.

With average yields on the 1942 acreage goal of 55 million acres, the supply on July 1, 1942, would be slightly less than in 1941, despite a record carry-over of 642 million bushels which is in prospect next year.

With either higher yields or acreage the storage situation in 1942 may be more serious than in 1941, even with all the new construction

[Concluded on page 241]



J. E. Wells, Jr., Washington, D. C., of U.S.D.A.

Terminal Weighmasters and Chief Grain Inspectors Study Weights and Grades

In two separate meetings during the course of the 45th annual convention of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, at Toledo, O., the Terminal Grain Weighmasters National Ass'n, and the Chief Grain Inspectors National Ass'n, whose memberships cross to some extent, discussed terminal grain weighing methods and fees, and grain grading problems.

Terminal Weighmasters Meeting

PRESIDENT J. A. SCHMITZ, Chicago, presided over the meeting of the Terminal Grain Weighmasters National Ass'n, held in the French room of the Commodore Perry hotel, Sunday afternoon, Sept. 14.

ELECTION placed for the ensuing year: J. H. Frazier, Philadelphia, president; Erland Carlsson, Kansas City, vice president, and H. R. Clark, Omaha, Neb., sec'y-treasurer.

Resolutions

Two resolutions grew out of the discussions. These were:

Shippers' Weight Cards

The Terminal Grain Weighmasters National Ass'n, meeting in its annual convention at Toledo, O., Sept. 14, 1941, by unanimous approval of its members, begs the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, and its affiliated state ass'ns to urge upon all of their members the advantage of putting shippers' weight cards in all cars of grain they ship. This action will enable weighing departments to check weights more closely, and promptly investigate any discrepancies at the time of unloading.

This resolution was later placed in the hands of the resolutions com'tee of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n by the weighmasters retiring president, J. A. Schmitz.

The second resolution read:

Fees

The Terminal Grain Weighmasters National Ass'n, meeting in its 24th annual convention at Toledo, O., Sept. 14, 1941, by unanimous vote of its members, came to the conclusion that weighing fees in supervised markets must be increased sufficiently to cover increased labor costs necessary to maintain efficient staffs in the present emergency. The ass'n concluded at the same time that weighing service fees in supervised markets should be uniform to eliminate use of variations as a competitive factor in the grain business.

President Schmitz' Address

PRESIDENT SCHMITZ, in his annual address, said: "While it is trite and commonplace to say that good scales are essential to good weights, or to point out that the weight as read from the scale beam must be correctly recorded and reported, we find that there are many other matters that require our certificate, 'the contents of this car was our certificate, the contents of this car was correctly weighed,' is 100% true."

Correct Weights Affect Buyer, Seller and Transportation

HARRY MAYER, Chicago, supervisor of scales and work equipment, Chicago & North Western Railway Co., delivered a paper, saying: "Upon you gentlemen, who control the vast amount of grain weighing in our terminal markets, the men who are affected depend for correct weights. They look to you for counsel and example in the ways of progress consistent with the rapidly changing times."

"In the light of the results you have achieved since you took over the weighing of Grain on the terms of I.C.C. Docket 9009, it must be taken for granted that a grain scale built to your specifications, installed and tested according to your requirements is capable of producing weights within the limits required by the grain trade."

"You will please note that I said *capable*,

for regardless of how good the scale, how perfect the installation, and how accurate the adjustment, the results of weighing and their usefulness to commerce depends upon the fallibility of human faculties in manipulating the equipment and transcribing the results to a weight ticket or other forms of weight record.

"Errors made by the casual let down of a weighmaster are costly. They result in lengthy investigations, suspicions of integrity and the payment of unwarranted claims. To the processor who uses weights in the compounding of grain ingredients there is a loss of goods because of spoilage, lack of quality or other reasons upon which a business reputation depends."

"Sometimes errors are caught before damage is done, as in a case reported by Mr. Lundeen, a member of this body, to our National Scale Men's Ass'n meeting in St. Paul, Minn., this year, where a 10,000 pound error was discovered caused by the counterpoise weights not being completely released by the weight lifting device."

"On track scales the occasional let-down by a weighmaster results in three axle or five axle weights, by not making sure the weighbeam is in proper balance before the load is applied as well as after and in the accidental transposition of weight figures."

"In other lines of business where the commodity value is comparable to or greater than grain, the tendency is to limit the opportunity for the human error to become involved in the results of weighing. This tendency is to mechanize the weighing functions and to eliminate manual participation in the weighing from the time the load approaches, or is about to be applied to the scale, until the weight appears printed on the scale ticket or accounting form used in the transaction whether it involves stock records, manufacturing processes or the determination of value."

"Barring certain portions of the grain business, automatic print weighers are found in all commercial activities of which the handling of coal, ore, finished metals, packing house products and cottonseed products is typical. The application of such weighing machinery has received and is now receiving great impetus because of its established economy and practical usefulness."

"As a transportation man whose contact with your business is somewhat more than casual, I bring the friendly suggestion that your position with respect to weighing grain is daily becoming more isolated. In doing so no criticism of your judgment or on the adequacy of your methods is intended either by direct statement or implication. As an active scaleman whose opportunities for judging developments in terms of practical utility, I hope you will take kindly to the growing conviction that the time may soon come when outside pressure to extend the economical advantages of automatic weighing machinery into the handling of grain may be anticipated."

Shippers' Weight Tickets

DAVID LUNDEEN, Minnesota's state weighmaster, Minneapolis, covered shippers' weight tickets in an extensive paper, which said: "We receive quite a number of cars to which are attached shippers' tickets, and the advantage accruing from this advised weight in prompt investigation of shortages is so apparent that I believe a definite program to promote attaching of shippers' tickets should be developed."

"One of the arguments I have heard fre-

quently against shippers' tickets is the country shipper is afraid that if there is an overage he will not receive the benefit of that overage in the event the advised weight is known. Note in this connection that of the 2,981 cars carrying weight cards that were received from country shippers at the Minneapolis market during 1940-41, 1,848 were short with an aggregate shortage of 1,179,977 lbs., or an average of 608 lbs. per car, and 1,133 were over with a total aggregate overage of 1,849,756 lbs., or an average of 1,633 lbs. per car. These facts should give the shipper confidence that regardless of what he may put on his shippers' ticket as an advised weight, he will receive the benefit of any overage found in the car when weighed at the terminal market, and the shippers' ticket enables the weigher to promptly investigate undue shortages when these occur."

Leaky Cars

"By taking proper precautions shippers could eliminate much of the cause for complaints about leaking cars. Minneapolis records show that in July we received 3,917 IN cars with 156 grain door leaks or nearly 4%, while in March we had 4,554 IN cars with only 57 grain door leaks, or less than 1%. There was approximately 400% more grain door leaks in July than in March. We have found that during the heavy movement of grain the shipper is not as careful about installing grain doors, and that he loads the cars very heavy without reinforcing the grain doors, so they frequently bulge and leak."

Statistics

MR. LUNDEEN'S paper gave extensive statistics regarding the receipts, shipments, and cross-town movement of grain in the Minneapolis market, showing overages, shortages, and their causes. The delegates unanimously concluded that statistical information is very important as a means of checking between markets, and as a means of constantly improving weighing service."

Weighing Fees

ERNIE BETTON, Kansas City, brought up the subject of increased costs for labor if efficient staffs are to be maintained.

HARRY R. CLARK, Omaha, pointed out that variations in costs between markets makes it difficult to establish uniform weighing fees. For example, Omaha has 19 plants scattered over a wide area, whereas Philadelphia has only two main houses and this concentration permits lower costs.

MR. SCHMITZ remarked that fees for weighing service must be high enough to hire and keep careful weighmen. Accurate, dependable weights are the only reason for weighing service in the first start, and a record of dependability cannot be maintained unless good weighmen are employed.

MR. CLARK said that Union Pacific railroad cars carry 120,000 lbs., and comparatively few cars of lower capacity are received from any railroad. Yet weighing departments are getting no more for weighing contents of cars this size than they used to get for weighing 60,000 lb. cars.

"Good weighmen are complaining that they must receive larger wages, and we must pay them more or lose them. Our weighing fees are \$1 per car in, and 90c out. This does not bring in enough funds to cover all our costs."

Weighing circles have felt for some time that uniform charges for weighing should be applied by all markets, according to discussion. Variations in weighing fees are sometimes sufficient to divert grain from one market to another. Clay Johnson, Peoria, moved for appointment of a com'tee to draw up a resolution on this subject and an increase in fees, which resulted in the resolution at the beginning of this report.

C.C.C. Corn

FREQUENT turning of C.C.C. corn has tended to increase the amount of meal, and discussion centered around the effect of this meal on net weights when the corn is loaded or unloaded. It was generally felt that the shortages are a little higher than they should be, running up to 147 lbs. per car, even on cross-town movements. However, the shortage runs much the same regardless of whether the cars are weighed thru hopper scales, or on track scales.

Dust collecting equipment could hardly be blamed for the shortage, even tho differences of 300 and 400 lbs. per car sometimes occur. Dust collecting systems take up floating dust that is a hazard to an elevator and do not materially affect weights.

HARRY CLARK said: "Wind can account for such differences, especially in Kansas and Nebraska, where it always blows."

ERNIE BETTON said: "The same kind of shortages are found in kafir and milo and other grain sorghums when they have been held in storage for a long time. Hopper scale weights are usually about 30 lbs. shorter per car than track scale weights when this grain is rehandled."

Wages and Hours

HARRY CLARK said recent opinion includes weighmen and samplers working at an elevator in the 14-week seasonal exemption period granted terminal elevators, but when these men are employed in the yards working on consigned grain they are not subject to this exemption. Where exemption is used, such exemption must follow the exemption period for the industry where the men are employed.

MR. SCHMITZ pointed out that many mar-

kets have unionized labor which controls the hours of work. This, he said, is another reason for increasing weighing fees, since overtime comes high.

Priorities

HARRY ROESSER, Chicago, commented that those ordering new equipment now may run into trouble from priorities. Some foresighted companies have large stocks of materials and will be able to make required equipment. Priorities problems arise not from shortages of material for castings, but from the bottle-necks created in the demand for special alloys, and electrical equipment.

O.P.M., he said, is expected to issue an A-10 rating to railways and industries for maintenance material. Civil ratings will begin with "B." While O.P.M. wants to be reasonable, it is insistent that the defense program be fulfilled. The result is that business takes orders as they come and fills them as best it can.

Dust Control

PRESIDENT SCHMITZ called attention to suggested good practice requirements for application of suction and venting for control of dust in grain elevators and storage units. A revised draft of these has been acted upon favorably by the Com'te of the Terminal Grain Weighmasters' Ass'n, which has given its approval without further modification.

The revised draft is expected to be submitted to the National Safety Council at its coming convention for tentative adoption.

Delegates

Those present at the meeting included Clay Johnson, Peoria; J. E. Larson, Kansas City; E. M. Curl, Chicago; Miles Houseal, Memphis, Ernie Betton, Kansas City; John O'Hara, Cincinnati; H. A. Juneau, Superior; Harry Roesser, Chicago; M. H. Ladd, Milwaukee; J. A.

Schmitz, Chicago; Harry R. Clark, Omaha; J. H. Frazier, Philadelphia; H. J. Brundage, Toledo; Sam Holder, Indianapolis; Laurel Duval, New York City.

Chief Grain Inspectors Meeting

PRESIDENT A. A. BREED, Milwaukee, presided over the two-session meeting of the Chief Grain Inspectors National Ass'n in the French Room of the Commodore Perry hotel, Monday, Sept. 15.

ALL OFFICERS of the ass'n were continued for another year. They are: A. A. Breed, Milwaukee, president; M. B. Houseal, Memphis, vice-president; H. R. Clark, Omaha, sec'y-treasurer, and directors F. B. Tompkins, Peoria; Sam A. Holder, Indianapolis; J. H. Frazier, Philadelphia; and Breckenridge Moore, Louisville.

Quick Protein Tests

DR. LAWRENCE ZELNY, of the grain and seed division of the U. S. Agricultural Marketing Service, Beltsville, Md., made the major address of the meeting when he demonstrated and explained a new, rapid method for determining protein in wheat.

"Searching for quicker methods of determining protein," he said, "we found in the medical field a means already developed for finding the protein in blood. This means we have sought to develop for use in the cereal industries."

"The new method has the advantage of showing only the gluten protein in wheat and it shows the protein only* in that portion of the wheat from which bread is made. The proteins found in the bran and the germ are not recorded."

"A half a gram of wheat is ground up and placed in a test tube. Then we add a solution of alkali, and shake the two together for about two minutes. This puts the protein in solution and suspends the bran and starches which are filtered out, or precipitated in a centrifuge. A phosphate solution measures acidity. Then the protein solution is added to a neutralizing solution in which it turns milky."

"Maximum turbidity is reached in about one hour; then the test tube is placed in a photometer which utilizes a photo-electric cell to measure the actual gluten protein present. This machine is sensitive to 1/300th of 1 per cent."

"Neither the device nor the method are fully perfected, but perfection is in sight. The galvanometer can be calibrated for direct reading. The method requires about 1 1/4 hours for completion, but 1 hour of this time is a period of waiting for turbidity to fully develop. Preparation of samples requires only 15 minutes. In practical operation with many samples this means about 15 minutes per test, since many tests may be run at the same time."

"Theoretically, this method should give more accurate information about the baking quality of the flour which may be made from wheat than the Kjeldahl method now in use, which measures all of the proteins in wheat. The protein reading from flour made from wheat tested by this method should run a little higher than the test of the wheat."

"The photometer and the galvanometer used cost about \$275. Complete equipment, including test tubes, centrifuge and incidentals, costs around \$400. The amount and character of equipment saves both space and installation costs."

Priorities

E. J. Murphy, Washington, D. C., and R. T. Miles, Chicago, of the grain supervision division of the U. S. Agricultural Dept., gave a panel discussion on priorities.

Priorities, they said, have been a concern of manufacturers of equipment, rather than of the jobbers and sales agents for the equipment. Priorities have been requested by these manufacturers, and when such requests have been routed thru our office we have endorsed them with requests for consideration which have helped issuing of priorities.

Truck Movement of Grain

SECY CLARK described truck movement of wheat interstate from Colorado and Nebraska

Chief Inspectors and Weighmasters at Toledo

Upper left: Dr. Lawrence Zeleny, U.S.D.A., demonstrating new protein test. Upper right: E. J. Murphy (left), Washington, D. C., and R. T. Miles, Chicago, of Federal Grain Supervision. Bottom: l. to r., front: J. H. Frazier, Philadelphia, president Weighmasters; M. B. Houseal, Memphis, Tenn., vice-president, and A. A. Breed, Milwaukee, president, Chief Grain Inspectors; Breckenridge Moore, Louisville, Ky.; H. R. Clark, Omaha, Neb., sec'y-treasurer of both Weighmasters and Chief Grain Inspectors. Back row: F. B. Tompkins, Peoria, Ill.; R. S. McCarty, Battle Creek, Mich.; H. J. Brundage, Toledo, O.; John O'Hara, Cincinnati, O.; E. L. Betton, and Erland Carlsson (vice-president Weighmasters), Kansas City; J. L. Levens, Superior, Wis.; O. W. Benedict, Baltimore, Md.

to Iowa, and corn returning via the same trucks to western feeders. The volume he placed at over 10,000,000 bus. annually. While some of this grain stops at or passes thru inspection points, grain inspection service is neither used nor requested.

MR. MURPHY said truck movement of grain is a new development that does not necessarily involve inspection service. Mr. Miles added that the department is greatly concerned with this truck movement because of its effect on inspection departments, and he recommended extension of truck inspection service to the elevators, and education of buyers to its use.

MR. CLARK added that the average long haul truck carries 400 bus. in a load. The truck pays tremendous taxes, yet many truckers pay cash for their purchases and evidently prosper. Trucking operations will be reduced this year because Nebraska has a good corn crop.

MR. MILES pointed out that it is difficult to prove that grain moving by truck is actually bought and sold by grade. Negotiations are verbal. The buyer examines the grain himself. There is little documentary evidence.

JOHN O'HARA, Cincinnati, said he has established grain inspectors at larger elevators receiving grain by truck, and has been able to give inspection service at 25c per load, where receipts run up to 400 or 500 trucks per month. Trucks hauling grain into Cincinnati average 200 bus. per load. The receiving elevator pays the inspection fees, and the service makes buyers feel more safe.

Dual Inspection

H. J. BRUNDAGE, Toledo, complained of dual inspection of cars loaded with two or more qualities of grain, without benefit of bulkheads, as being a nuisance, that encourages uneven loading of cars.

MR. MILES felt that grain inspection service is concerned only with determination of facts, and disciplinary action against shippers who plug cars, or who load cars unevenly should come from the trade. The department might call persistent pluggers of cars to a hearing and expose them but should go no farther.

ERNIE BETTON, Kansas City, believed that dual inspection encourages shippers to plug cars. Since dual inspection has been effected, efforts of shippers to bulkhead cars containing more than one grade have died out.

MR. MILES thought uneven loading of cars usually has its origin in the facilities of the country elevator, volume of receipts preventing either proper binning of the grain, or thorough mixing.

J. H. FRAZIER, Philadelphia, expressed conviction that the low percentage of dual inspections made by inspection departments results from the fact that most inspection departments average the contents of unevenly loaded cars and issue a single certificate on this average.

Consensus of opinion among the inspectors was that more penalties should be assessed against shippers when they employ poor loading practices. At the same time Mr. Miles and Mr. Murphy prevailed when they held to the conviction that inspection departments are fact finders which have nothing to do with loading or unloading cars, or discounts applied for uneven loadings.

Grain Grading Schools

ERNIE BETTON, Kansas City, said he has appeared repeatedly at conventions and at grain grading schools to show large posters on which were charted the effect of uneven loading of cars. He showed photos of the posters in explaining his efforts to educate shippers to load cars evenly.

COMPLAINT was registered that too little actual grading is done at grain grading schools. "When a shipper travels 300 miles to learn how to grade grain he deserves every opportunity to learn grading practices," said Mr. Clark.

MR. MURPHY said his department has under consideration resolutions asking descriptions of wheat in the grain grading standards that would more truly reflect the milling quality of the grain.

Delegates

PRESENT at the Chief Inspectors meetings were: Ernie Betton, Kansas City; John O'Hara, Cincinnati; Harry R. Clark, Omaha; A. A. Breed, Milwaukee; R. S. McCarty, Battle Creek, Mich.; Erland Carlson, Kansas City; Frank Tompkins, Peoria; Orval Benedict, Baltimore; Laurel Duval, New York City; H. J. Brundage, Toledo; J. L. Levens, Superior; Sam Holder, Indianapolis; Miles Houseal, Memphis; John Frazier, Philadelphia; Breckenridge Moore, Louisville, Ky.

Luncheon

THE DELEGATES to the Terminal Grain Weighmasters National Ass'n and the Chief Grain Inspectors National Ass'n meetings met for a joint luncheon in the hotel at noon, Sept. 15, a satisfying meal of roast beef.

Scale Plant Tour

DELEGATES to both meetings were taken by bus to the Toledo Scale Co.'s new plant

at the edge of the city on the morning of Sept. 16.

Superintendent's Conference in Toledo

Grain elevator and plant superintendents held a fall conference at the Secor Hotel, Toledo, during the convention of the Grain & Feed Dealers Nat'l Ass'n.

The superintendents held breakfast meetings Monday and Tuesday mornings, Sept. 15 and 16, setting aside the first day for getting acquainted and for plant inspection. Several made inspection trips to plants and elevators where particular installations drew their interest.

That a Toledo-area Chapter of the Society will result from the get together seems assured, in the opinion of Carl J. Pauken, supt. of the Rice Grain Co., who was in charge of making local arrangements. Mr. Pauken is supt. of the Toledo elevator owned by Sam Rice, president of the national ass'n.

Paul H. Christensen, gen'l supt. Van Dusen-Harrington Co., Minneapolis, pres. of the Society, in addition to speaking about the Society before the national ass'n., presided over the Superintendents Conference.

Gilbert P. Lane, vice-pres. of the Society and supt. of the Arcady Farms Mfg. Co., Riverdale, Ill., gave the high lights of the Chicago Chapter's activities.

The Superintendents centered their attention on many "headache" problems including such round-table topics as pneumatic unloading, moth infestation, proper dust control, drying problems, back-legging, and the many kindred and pertinent troubles that are constantly arising.

Not only were there representatives from Ohio, Michigan and Indiana, but in addition to the above Joseph A. Schmitz, Chief Weighmaster, Chicago Board of Trade; Harry Clark, Chief Weighmaster, Omaha Grain Exchange; R. B. Pow, Fort William; M. M. MacDarling, Louisville; Grover C. Meyer, Kansas City, Mo.; Phil A. Grotevant, S. Howes Co., and H. H. Van Ornum, Hart-Carter Co., were in attendance. All considered the conference highly successful, and the Toledo-area attendants are looking forward to perfecting the formation of a Chapter soon.

Co-operating with Chairman Carl Pauken were V. L. Willis, Kasco Mills, Inc.; E. H. Wentz, Northwestern Elevator & Mill Co.; A. A. Bame, Industrial Soya Co., and Morris Bame, Toledo Soybean Products Co.

Superintendents in Conference at Toledo



Front, left to right: O. W. Randolph, Toledo; Sec'y Dean M. Clark, Chicago; Pres. Paul H. Christensen, Minneapolis; 1st Vice-Pres. Gilbert Lane, Chicago; 2nd Vice-Pres. R. B. Pow, Fort William, Ont.; Carl J. Pauken, Toledo.
Rear, left to right: E. H. Wentz and Morris Bame, Toledo; Grover C. Meyer, Kansas City; F. L. Beakey, Chicago; M. MacDarling, Louisville; V. L. Willis and A. A. Bame, Toledo; Phil A. Grotevant, Chicago.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

CALIFORNIA

Santa Rosa, Cal.—The Producers Feed Co. plant was damaged by fire Aug. 28, the loss estimated at \$50,000.

Pasadena, Cal.—Frank B. Mosher, who recently retired as sec'y of the Doughboy Mills, Inc., New Richmond, Wis., is planning to enter the brokerage or jobbing business here, handling soybean meal, fish meal and similar products.

Sacramento, Cal.—The Industry Wage & Hour questionnaire should be completed by all feed firms of the state, Charles O. Atchinson, chief field inspector for the Western territory, urged at a recent meeting of a small but representative group of feed dealers including directors, division and committeemen and members of the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, because he believes, he stated, that almost any question of fact, law, or policy within the industry will be brought out in the questions and answers.

CANADA

Meaford, Ont.—The feed mill owned by J. A. Rydall recently was destroyed by fire.

Calgary, Alta.—The grain elevator of Alberta Pacific Grain Co. was destroyed by fire, Sept. 5. Loss was estimated at \$100,000; insured.

Vancouver, B. C.—Don C. Brown, prominent in local grain and milling trade for years, has been nominated as one of the Conservative candidates to contest the provincial election in October.

Fort William, Ont.—Officers and directors of United Grain Growers, Ltd., from the three prairie provinces made an inspection tour thru the company's large terminal elevator at Current River Sept. 12, and the 4,000,000-bu. temporary storage annex recently placed in operation.

Winnipeg, Ont.—The Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd., on Sept. 16 reported net profit of \$201,416 for itself and subsidiaries for the year ended June 30. This was after bond interest and exchange, depreciation and provision for income taxes and all other charges, and compared with \$161,596 for 1940.

Fort William, Ont.—Samuel Kozyra, Winnipeg, died in hospital Sept. 13 as the result of injuries received earlier in the day when he fell about 40 ft. from a temporary grain storage annex. Employed by a roofing sub-contractor on the annex nearing completion at Pool 5 elevator of Saskatchewan Pool Terminals, Ltd., he was on a scaffold applying roofing paper on the side of the cupola extension when he apparently slipped and fell to the ground.

Winnipeg, Man.—Stewart A. Searle, vice-president and director of the Searle Grain Co., Ltd., and director of the Searle Terminal, Ltd., was elected president of Winnipeg Grain Exchange at the annual meeting Sept. 10. K. A. Powell and C. E. Graham were elected as vice-presidents. Mr. Powell is president of Hallett & Carey, Ltd., and director of the Goderick Elevators; Mr. Graham is sec'y-treas. of Melady Sellers & Co., Ltd. Members of the new council for the coming year are W. J. Dowler, H. L. Flood, C. C. Head, J. W. Horn, George S. Mathieson, C. H. Smith and R. R. Emerson.

Ottawa, Ont.—Extensions and repairs to existing grain elevators as well as construction of new grain elevators must be licensed by the controller of construction, under provisions of an order in council passed on recommendation of Munitions Minister C. D. Howe. Previously new grain elevator space did not require license unless it cost more than \$10,000, and extensions or repairs could be carried out unlicensed unless the cost exceeded \$2,500. Confusion as to interpretation of these exceptions has resulted, it was said, and it was decided to place all types of elevator construction, extensions and repairs under license.

Fort William, Ont.—The Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commission has announced that a settlement was reached Sept. 12 between terminal elevator companies and their lakehead employees, in the dispute it had had under consideration, based on federal order-in-council 7440 which provides for cost of living bonuses to offset the rise in the cost of living indices. The agreement provides that, effective as of Aug. 1, the employees will receive a cost of living bonus of \$1.25 per week. On Jan. 1, 1941, the employees received a bonus of \$8 per month. For each point rise in the cost of living indices, the employees will receive a cost of living bonus of 25c weekly, the agreement states.

COLORADO

Stratton, Colo.—The Snell Grain Co. recently sustained a small property loss from high winds.

Pueblo, Colo.—A warehouse and office building is nearing completion for Standard Brands, Inc. The new structure will be one story high, 25x100 ft., and of brick construction.

Holyoke, Colo.—The Reimer-Smith Grain Co. has completed an unusual construction, a fill-in between its two plants that connects the structures, a distance of 90 ft., increasing the company's storage capacity to 140,000 bu.

ILLINOIS

Hahnman (Deer Grove p.o.), Ill.—The S. C. Bartlett Co. will install a new Soweigh 15-ton Motor Truck Scale. The wood deck is 20x9 ft. and the scale will weigh on the New Style Grain Beam.

Quincy, Ill.—The Missouri-Illinois Grain Co. plant was slightly damaged recently by high winds.

Clinton, Ill.—P. E. Kries, grain broker, has moved his office to rooms over the A. & P. grocery store.

LeRoy, Ill.—Earl W. Nichols is new manager of the Hasenwinkle-Scholer Co. elevator. He succeeded W. C. Lantz.

Newman, Ill.—John T. Smith & Sons recently installed new equipment to handle commercial feed grinding and mixing.

Rockfield, Ill.—J. D. Swoverland of Santa Fe has succeeded Hubert K. Jackley as manager of the Co-operative Elvtr. Co. elevator.

Macomb, Ill.—George and Ernest Berry and L. R. Carr have purchased the R. W. Eastin feed mill which is being operated by Mr. Carr.

New Holland, Ill.—The McNeil Grain Co. is building two large concrete storage bins. The Eikenberry Const. Co. has the contract.

Marissa, Ill.—Gilbert McKinley, for the last seven years manager of the Farmers Co-operative Elevator, has accepted a position with a life insurance company in Belleville and has started work there.

Sidell, Ill.—The Sidell Grain Co. has purchased and will immediately install a new 30-ton Soweigh Motor Truck Scale. This scale will have a concrete deck 36x10 ft. and will weigh on the New Style Grain Beam.

Brookport, Ill.—The old mill and grain elevator, operated years ago by J. W. Fry & Son and later, until its sale to Bert Parker, of Metropolis, by Donald D. Nelson, is being razed. Mr. Parker also later resold the property.

Paris, Ill.—Sparks from a gasoline engine in the engine room of the VanZant Grain Co. elevator set fire to gasoline and oil on the floor shortly after the engine was started the morning of Sept. 5, threatening the plant. The fire was confined to the engine room, however, by the prompt and efficient work of firemen.

Gibson City, Ill.—Two new expellers will be added to the present equipment of the Central Soya Co. which is building a 100x110 ft. addition to the local plant. A considerable portion of the new addition will be used for storage of manufactured feed products and ingredients, and the corporation offices will occupy the north end of the building.

Dallas City, Ill.—The large warehouse at the Dallas City Feed & Grain Co. terminal elevator is near completion. Manager McClintock stated there would be a shipment of 500 tons of meal feed, shorts and bran here Nov. 1 that will be stored in the warehouse which now holds a cargo of 50,000 bu. of corn, unloaded from a barge early this month.

Decatur, Ill.—Charles T. Moore, 64, prominent Macon County grain dealer, died in Mt. Vernon Hospital Sept. 13 of injuries received in an automobile collision near Mt. Vernon Sept. 5 in which he received a punctured lung and several fractured ribs. He had been kept in an oxygen tent from the time of entering the hospital until his death. Mr. Moore had been a grain dealer in central Illinois since the age of 21, having lived in Cerro Gordo, Findlay, Stonington and Decatur after leaving Bement where he was born. For the past few years he had been connected with the Macon Grain Co. in which he held an interest, and had resided here for the past 24 years.

Beware!

Notwithstanding we have frequently warned our readers of the sharp practices of unauthorized subscription solicitors, a number of swindlers using different names, but having no certificate of authority from us, continue to collect money for the Journals without ever being in our employ or having authority to represent us in any capacity. Calling on grain dealers, they always know that your subscription has expired and urge an immediate renewal for a long term. C. M. Balsley has forged our name to checks without authority and without sending us checks, money or order. Your bank should credit your account with all forged checks and return them to the agency presenting them for payment. Any information which will assist in stopping the swindling practices of these sharpers will be most gratefully received.

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

CHARLES S. CLARK, Mgr.

Highland, Ill.—The F M B A Elvtr. Co. has installed a No. 3 Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, 1½ ton capacity with motor drive.

Milla (Lostant p. o.), Ill.—The Milla Elvtr. Co., Ralph Arenz, manager, entertained nearly 300 persons at a celebration commemorating the opening of the elevator's new office building, recently. An excellent program of music, short talks and other entertainment was presented.

Delavan, Ill.—Over \$1,000 has been subscribed by grain firms for a test in the courts of the retailers' occupational tax as applied to feeds, as planned by W. E. Culbertson, sec'y of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, and Lawrence Farlow, sec'y of the Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n. Each firm interested contributes \$10, the balance, if any, to be returned after the costs of suit have been defrayed.

Streator, Ill.—The local grain dealers meeting was held Sept. 11, with about 35 persons in attendance, including W. E. Culbertson, sec'y of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n. The main discussion was on the pitifully small margins on which grain is being handled in Streator territory, together with the handling of the new soybean crop. Most of the dealers decided to use the new soybean sieves in determining the dockage for foreign material.—Isaac B. Barrett.

Springfield, Ill.—Elevator operators numbering about 150 from 10 counties in central Illinois attended a discussion of new soybean standards here on Sept. 12. The conference was sponsored by local grain dealers to acquaint country elevator operators with new grades established Sept. 1, by the government. R. J. Wallace, U. S. licensed inspector, conducted the meeting, held at the Elk's Club, and included in the evening's program was a demonstration of the actual grading of soybean samples.

Springfield, Ill.—Trade groups, responsible for many restrictive laws, are realizing their folly and are backing the campaign by the Illinois Commission on Intergovernmental Co-operation to obtain removal of legislative trade barriers in other states which handicap Illinois business, State Representative Bernice T. Ven der Vries (R., Winnetka), commission chairman, stated at a recent joint meeting of the commission and trade barriers com'tee of the Illinois Chamber of Commerce. She pledged the commission to an aggressive campaign to remove trade barriers from the statutes.

Coles, Ill.—Rebuilding of the Coles elevator purchased by O. W. Livergood & Co. about a year ago, is practically completed. A diesel engine has been installed to furnish operating power for the plant. Halden Jordan, who worked for the firm in Bethany for several years, is manager of the local elevator. The company will buy grain and handle a full line of Master Mix feeds.

Urbana, Ill.—As a step toward wider use of soybean derivatives in replacing steel, rubber, aluminum and other durable materials now on priority ratings, several hundred farmers, scientists and industrialists will meet at the University of Illinois, College of Agriculture, Sept. 25, to review progress in the production processing and use of soybeans. Future possibilities of the crop will be discussed. William J. Cameron of the Ford Motor Co. will speak.

CHICAGO NOTES

Frank H. Ely has posted his membership in the Board of Trade for transfer.

Chicago Board of Trade membership certificates rose in price \$50, with transfers at \$450. Posted offers were at \$450, highest bid, \$400.

A vote of members of the Board of Trade will be taken Oct. 6 on increasing the commission on future trades in grain to \$15 for 5,000-bu. lots and \$3 on 1,000-bu. lots.

J. G. Nellis has opened his own feed firm, known as the Nellis Feed Co., with offices in the Board of Trade Building. Mr. Nellis is well known in feed circles, having been with the local offices of Cereal By-Products Co. for over 11 years. He will handle a full line of feed ingredients.

Edward L. Hicks, Jr., 45, senior partner of the brokerage firm of Hicks & Price, died Sept. 10, in Evanston hospital. He was a member of the Chicago Board of Trade and had been affiliated with Scott, Burrows & Christie and Harris, Burrows & Hicks. During the World War he served with the French army and later with the United States army.

Daylight saving time has been extended one month and ends the last Sunday in October instead of September. Chicago Board of Trade hours will remain as at present. New York daylight time ends Sept. 28 unless changed in the meantime. With New York daylight time ending Sept. 28, markets there will open at 10 a. m. Chicago daylight time or 30 minutes after the grain opening. The Winnipeg Grain Exchange has extended daylight saving time to and including Oct. 25.

Chicago Board of Trade directors Sept. 11 ordered increased margins on future trades. On other than hedging or spreading transactions, the following initial minimums must apply: Wheat, rye and barley, 10c a bu.; corn, 8c; oats, 6c; soybeans, 25c. On other than hedging or spreading transactions, the following minimum margins shall be maintained: Wheat, rye and barley, 6c; corn, 4c; oats, 3c; soybeans, 16c. The above also will apply on spreading transactions between different grains in Chicago and on intermarket spreading transactions. On hedging transactions, the initial margin shall be the clearing house requirements as a minimum.

Richard O. Cromwell, Kansas wheat farm operator and crop statistician for Lamson Bros. & Co., has been appointed to do special research work in the Department of Agriculture wheat insurance program. He was named senior agricultural economist in charge of studies of wheat crop production and losses and appraisals of crop condition under the Federal Crop Insurance Corp. The department said Mr. Cromwell's work will be the basis for suggested improvements. Mr. Cromwell personally is interested in the operation of wheat farms in Rooks and Cheyenne Counties, Kansas. He left these farming operations in 1913 to become assistant plant pathologist at the North Carolina State Agricultural Experiment Station at

West Raleigh, N. C. From 1918 to 1920 he did research work on control of plant diseases at Iowa State College at Ames.

INDIANA

Mays, Ind.—C. S. Stewart recently sold his elevator to Charles Grubbs.

Franklin, Ind.—Lightning did some damage to the brick stack at the Suckow Milling Co. recently.

Seymour, Ind.—J. H. Bieckman has succeeded Philip Becker as manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. elevator.

New Albany, Ind.—A carload of straw and hay was destroyed by fire in the basement of the Major Feed Co. Sept. 14.

Warren, Ind.—A new manlift equipped with electric motor is being installed by the Warren Exchange, Inc.—A. E. L.

Goldsmith, Ind.—A new hammer mill and several new motors are being installed in the elevators of G. G. Davis.—A. E. L.

Ambia, Ind.—We have added a new Steinlite Moisture Tester to our testing equipment.—The Ambia Grain Co., John Grogan, mgr.

Salem, Ind.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. installed a No. 2 Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, ton capacity with motor drive.

Cayuga, Ind.—The Cayuga Milling Co. has installed a No. 2 Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, one ton capacity, with motor drive.

Ft. Wayne, Ind.—The Northeastern Indiana Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n will meet Nov. 10, in the Wayne Hotel. L. R. Rumsyre is sec'y-treas.

Poseyville, Ind.—The Poseyville Grain & Feed Co. is building an 8,000-bu. grain storage bin. Nicholas Reising is manager of the elevator.

Marion, Ind.—Benjamin Gerks of Rochester, N. Y., has opened an office in the Iroquois Building for soy beans. Ralph Wallace is in charge.

Hobbs, Ind.—The Hobbs Grain Co. is making extensive remodeling plans which include a new power unit and a new grinder.—A. E. L.

Santa Fe (Peru R. F. D. 5), Ind.—George Tucker, who has been manager of the Mutual Grain Co. elevator at Urbana, succeeded J. D. Swoverland as manager of the Santa Fe Elvtr. Co. elevator.

Anderson, Ind.—Fire originating in a detached feed warehouse of the Madison County Farm Bureau on Sept. 11 was controlled; the fire was caused by wiring in light circuit.—A. E. L.

Hoagland, Ind.—The Farmers Co-operative Co. is installing a new 15-ton Soweigh Motor Truck Scale. It will have a wood deck 24x9 ft. and weights will be printed on the Direct Reading Type Recording Beam.

Wadena (Fowler R. F. D. 5), Ind.—Harry D. Moore, manager of the Wadena Grain Co. elevator owned by Charles Starz, died of a heart attack recently, suffered while conversing with neighbors in the yard at his home.

Thorntown, Ind.—The Steinhart Grain Co., Indianapolis, purchased and took possession of the Sugar Creek Grain Co. business Sept. 1. It will operate under the name of the Sugar Creek Elevator, and Hubert K. Jackley of Rockfield is the manager.

The Unvarnished Truth About Grain Fumigation

An Informative Series of
Questions and Answers

No. 16 *After safety to life and health, what is the next most important requisite of a grain fumigant?*

Freedom from danger of inflammability and explosiveness, both in liquid and gaseous form. This requirement involves safety of workers, but it also covers the matter of elevator plant protection. Experienced buyers consider that these safety factors take precedence over any other considerations.

Anyone wishing more detailed information on this or other subjects related to grain fumigation is invited to write us. Questioners will not be subjected to sales arguments, but will receive honest answers within the limits of our information.

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Specialized in Auditing
Grain Elevator Companies

So. East National Bank Bldg., Chicago

South Milford, Ind.—The Home Grain Co. is repairing its elevator, replacing posts and sills.

Elnora, Ind.—We are building an addition to our warehouse and feed mill, which consists of 8,000 bus. storage capacity, with electric overhead dump, No. 23 Western Sheller and a No. 32 Western Gyrating Cleaner. Will have an up-to-date plant when completed.—Elnora Elevtr. Co., W. L. Dowden.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Dale G. Phillips of the Cleveland Grain Co. office, has been appointed treasurer of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, to complete the unexpired term of R. B. McConnel, who resigned. Mr. McConnel, a grain commission man in the local market for about 25 years, operating his own commission business for the last eight years, closed his office Sept. 1, and will make his future home in Detroit.

Mount Vernon, Ind.—Edward E. Highman, president of the Home Mill & Grain Co., Inc., died Sept. 8. He would have been 90 years old on Dec. 25. Mr. Highman had been at his office until late the preceding Saturday afternoon. He died in his sleep early the following Monday morning. Mr. Highman had been associated in the grain business with the late Charles T. Johnson from 1894 to 1900, when the Home Mill & Grain Co., Inc., was organized and the flour mill built.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Freeman Bradford, traffic manager of the Indianapolis Board of Trade, and his son, William J. Bradford, recently were admitted to the Indiana State Bar, together. Standing side by side, father and son took their oaths before the Supreme Court of the state and now each is a full fledged lawyer. Mr. Bradford, Sr., will continue his duties as traffic manager and his son is in the United States army. Any plans they may have for engaging in the practice of law together therefore have been necessarily postponed.

Attica, Ind.—Dean Stafford of Ann Arbor, Mich., has sold the Stafford Elevator to a wrecking firm at Lafayette. This elevator was erected on West Columbia St. next to the old Wabash & Erie canal many years ago by the late James Wilson. The Wilsons sold the elevator to George Nave, Columbus, who sold it to Clayton H. Todd and Armstrong Colvert, who sold it to the late John T. Nixon. After operating it for a number of years, Nixon sold it to George W. Stafford in 1909. Mr. Stafford gave it up because of failing health.—W. B. C.

IOWA

Indianola, Ia.—Paul Allen has closed out his feed store.

Hospers, Ia.—The Jungers Elevtr. Co. is erecting a 1,300-bu. grain storage bin. The Geiger Const. Co. has the contract.

Farmersburg, Ia.—L. C. Lenth has sold his elevator and mill to Lloyd Brandt of Garna-villo. Possession will be given Oct. 1.

Maurice, Ia.—The 50,000-bu. grain storage addition to the Maurice Elevtr. Co. elevator, operated by J. R. Boyd, has been completed.

Ayshire, Ia.—Vernon Grange of Ruthven has been appointed manager of the Farmers Co-operative Elevator, succeeding Joe Dailey who resigned.

Shenandoah, Ia.—Someone removed a pane of glass from a window in the Dannen Elevator the night of Sept. 8, and entered the building. Nothing of value was taken.

Mondamin, Ia.—Taylor Hinton, who formerly managed the Farmers Co-op. Elevtr. Co. elevator at Roberts, is new manager of the local Farmers Co-operative Elevtr. Co. elevator.

Ewart, Ia.—The Wells, Hamilton Grain Co. entertained its customers recently at a party when a program of music was enjoyed, refreshments served and prizes awarded.

Hospers, Ia.—The Farmers Elevator is installing a new truck scale.

Solon, Ia.—Joe Pavel has sold his interest in the Krob & Pavel elevator to his partner, Frank Krob.

Silver City, Ia.—John Waller, of Malvern, Ia., has purchased the C. H. Kruse elevator and coal sheds and will operate the business. He has been engaged in the trucking business at Malvern.

Des Moines, Ia.—Western Grain & Feed Ass'n recently enrolled as new members the State Sales Co., Des Moines; Dewar Elevator, Dewar; L. L. Froning, La Porte City; Larson Grain Co., Rockwell City.

Sioux City, Ia.—E. C. Palmer was re-elected president of the Terminal Grain Corp. at the annual meeting; Thos. Ashford, Homer, Neb., and W. H. Sammons were named vice-presidents; R. R. Brubacher, treasurer.—A. G. T.

Fort Atkinson, Ia.—The Farmers Co-operative Produce Co. will install a new Soweigh 20-ton Motor Truck Scale. It will have a wood deck 24x9 ft.; weights will be printed on tickets by the Soweigh Direct Reading Type Recording Beam.

Farmington, Ia.—Jack White of West Liberty recently purchased the A. J. Miller feed mill and roller rink, taking possession Sept. 15. He will remodel the building and in addition to the present business, put in a hatchery for chickens and turkeys.

Calumet, Ia.—John Mehrens, 52, local elevator operator well known to the grain and lumber trade, died at Lutheran Hospital, Fort Dodge, Sept. 6 following a heart attack suffered while driving his automobile thru that city en route from here to Des Moines. With Mrs. Mehrens he was taking their daughter to the latter city where she was to enroll at Drake University.



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Minneapolis, Minn.

Seymour, Ia.—Earl VanDorn has installed a hammer mill in the Hart garage building, to be operated by a 30-h.p. motor. He will handle a full line of mill feeds besides doing custom grinding and in addition will handle poultry, eggs and cream.

Des Moines, Ia.—Vy Lactos Laboratories recently completed enlargement of its plant facilities for the manufacture of the dry molasses product known as Omalass, Vernon Reese, manager, announced. Among new equipment installed was a new type dryer.

Corning, Ia.—John Hinck now is sole owner of the Hinck Mills, which succeeds the former firm of Hogan & Hinck, the partnership having been dissolved on Aug. 20. Mr. Hinck is a director of the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n and has been in active charge of the local business for the last 14 years.

Arlington, Ia.—We are building an office and enlarging our feed warehouse and mixing room. The office is being made larger than our old one, with better lighting facilities and a much better display space. In our mixing room we are adding a molasses mixer of latest design.—Piper Grain & Milling Co., R. C. Booth, v. p.

Riverside, Ia.—The Piper Grain & Milling Co. recently remodeled its old office, increasing the display space and installing new lighting facilities. An inter-communication system was installed to keep in constant contact with men in the grinding and mixing room, the feed house and the elevator itself. A new cup belt and cups were installed during the remodeling process. J. M. Piper is president and R. C. Booth vice-pres. of the company.

Sloan, Ia.—Construction was completed Sept. 10 on two annexes for the Farmers Cereal Co. The additions are alike, one on the north and the other on the south side of the main house, and will increase the storage capacity about 55,000 bus. They are of cribbed construction with sheet iron covering. Each unit contains four bins, two of which have hopper bottoms, the other two flat with spouts. The main plant machinery will handle the grain.—"Art" Torkelson.

KANSAS

Benedict, Kan.—C. A. House reported a small property loss as the result of recent high winds.

Eudora, Kan.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. elevator was slightly damaged by recent high winds.

Kiowa, Kan.—Lightning struck the State Line Milling Co. plant on Aug. 26, doing small damage.

Ellis, Kan.—The Wheatland Elevator office and warehouse have been given a coat of aluminum paint.

Galva, Kan.—The H. C. Rice Grain Co. elevator sustained a small damage from high winds recently.

Norton, Kan.—The plant of the Peerless Flour Mills Co. sustained a slight damage Sept. 8 as the result of high winds.

Hoxie, Kan.—The Robinson Milling Co. has opened its new feed warehouse where equipment installed includes a hammer mill and feed mixer.

Canton, Kan.—Paul Bucy of Beverly has succeeded Stanley W. Smith as manager of the Canton Grain Co. elevator. Mr. Smith is taking a much needed rest.

Logan, Kan.—The Logan Grain Co. recently moved the former sale barn building near its elevator and remodeled it into a feed and storage room, installing new equipment.

Wichita, Kan.—The Public Terminal Elvtr. Co. was awarded a certificate of necessity for plant facilities expansion in August, the amount, \$18,000, by the Office for Emergency Management.

Florence, Kan.—Arnold Brunner, who recently sold the Brunner Mill & Elvtr. Co. at Yates Center, Kan., has opened a feed business here. He states he may build a feed mill in the near future.

Ellsworth, Kan.—The Ellsworth County Farmers Union plant has increased its storage capacity by 13,000 bus. by construction of additions. Improvements in recent years have included power and light installations, anti-friction bearings and magnetic separator.

Grinnell, Kan.—J. J. Kinderknecht of Menlo is new manager of the Shellabarger Mill & Elvtr. Co. elevator, succeeding Jack Haverkamp who resigned to spend his time farming. Mr. Kinderknecht has been employed for the last three years at the company's elevator at Menlo.

Emporia, Kan.—The Kansas Soybean Mills, Inc., has completed construction of four steel grain storage bins with a capacity of 38,000 bus. Each of the bins is 40 ft. high and 18 ft. in diameter. New flax on hand is held in two of the new bins; the other two are being used for soybeans. Processing of linseed meal is under way at the mills, 10 to 12 tons being processed daily.

McPherson, Kan.—The K. B. R. Milling Co. is remodeling its plant and adding new equipment to further increase its output capacity. A new switch track on the Santa Fe line to run alongside the plant is being laid and a new track scale installed. Included in new equipment to be installed at the plant is a 350-h.p. motor to replace the present 200-h.p. one; ten additional roller mills; five new sifters, new purifier and cleaners.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Clyde Truesdell, manager for B. C. Christopher & Co., is recovering from severe burns received when, with G. D. Estes, president of the Midwest Grain Co., he was engulfed in flames when a butane gas stove at Mr. Estes' summer cabin exploded during the recent Board of Trade picnic held at the summer home. Mr. Estes also was severely burned and both are confined in a Hutchinson hospital. George Morche, formerly connected with several local wire houses, is carrying on for Mr. Truesdell at the elevator.

Plainville, Kan.—The Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co. elevator was struck by lightning about 11 p. m. the night of Sept. 1, and burned to the ground. Remodeling work costing about \$8,000 had just been completed that day and about 17,000 bus. of wheat and a ware room partly filled with feed added to the value of the old elevator, making a fire loss estimated at \$30,000. A. J. Glotzbach, manager, stated the addition would have increased storage capacity from 20,000 to 28,000 bus. The office, scale and power room were scorched but did not burn.

KENTUCKY

Paducah, Ky.—C. Lynn Meyers, 57, engaged in the grain and feed business here for 20 years, died Aug. 26.

Owensboro, Ky.—The Owensboro Milling Co. has been awarded \$23,000 by the Office for Emergency Management, for expansion of plant facilities.

MICHIGAN

Marshall, Mich.—The Marshall Feed Store, owned by the Farmers Grain & Fuel Co., has been sold. Harold Reniger, who has been managing the business, will continue in the same capacity.

MIDWEST GRAIN BINS

answers your surplus storage problems. 5 sizes, 500 to 2250 Bu. Easy to move or erect. Extra profit also selling bins to your farmer customers who require farm storage. Also steel Corn Cribbs. Write for particulars.

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728 X Delaware, Kansas City, Mo.



Shelbyville, Mich.—L. R. Fleaser has installed a No. 2 Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, one ton capacity.

Shelby, Mich.—Wesley Near has repainted his feed mill, constructed a loading dock and made other improvements.

Charlotte, Mich.—The Charlotte Milling Co. has been organized, to deal in grain, flour, seeds, coal and fuel.

Blanchard, Mich.—The Michigan Bean Co. elevator has been remodeled and repaired and a modern counter has been built in its office.

Saginaw, Mich.—Charles Wolohan, Inc., of Birch Run, has purchased the Brand & Hardin Milling Co. plant, the oldest business of its kind in Saginaw valley. Leo N. Cline, manager of Charles Wolohan, Inc., made no announcement regarding plans for operation of the local plant.

Cass City, Mich.—The Frutchey Bean Co. is erecting a 40x24 ft. warehouse between its office building and clover seed warehouse. The new building will be used for storage, principally of beans and clover seed. The company also installed a truck hoist and bean pit. A. C. Atwell is local manager.

Freeland, Mich.—A dust explosion in the Charles Wolohan, Inc., elevator Sept. 4 resulted in the death of Donald Beadle, and narrow escape of William Slater. The men were cleaning above a bean drier when the explosion occurred. "Two balls of fire flashed past us," both men reported. Slater jumped thru an opening in the floor while Beadle, severely burned from his waist up, jumped thru a window to the roof of a nearby building, from which he fell to the ground. He died Sept. 5 in Saginaw hospital of his injuries.

Augusta, Mich.—Completion soon of the third storage unit for the Knappen Milling Co. plant will increase the plant's storage capacity to 100,000 bus. The first unit was built in 1935; the second was completed on July 20 of this year. The structures are 80 ft. high. A new truck hoist has been installed and will enable the handling of 2,500 bus. per hour by truck or car. At the present time from 80,000 to 90,000 bus. of wheat are ground monthly. Knappen Milling Co. was awarded a certificate of necessity for \$25,000 by the Office for Emergency Management during the first half of August.

Midland, Mich.—A circuit court decision given Sept. 9 in the case of the City of Midland v. Fred Sias, et al., forced the removal of the farm elevator and other buildings owned by Sias on Ann St. back of the Midland County Court House. Owners will be given 100 days in which to comply, Walter Brown, prosecuting attorney, stated. The case originated when Midland supervisors proposed building a county jail on the property back of the court house and investigation disclosed that the elevator would give the street only a 16-ft. width, not permitting sidewalks or adequate street passage. The removal of the elevator was sought on basis that the land belonged to the city and was not originally given to the first elevator owner but merely rented.

MINNESOTA

Truman, Minn.—Wallace Hier of Gettysburg, S. D., recently purchased a feed mill business here.

Milroy, Minn.—A building has been erected at the Farmers Elevator for storing commercial feeds and flour.

Barnesville, Minn.—Eleven 2,000-bu. grain storage bins recently were completed by the Farmers Elevator Co.

Lancaster, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. will build an annex, bids for construction being received until Sept. 25.

Henning, Minn.—P. H. Gust has installed a No. 2 Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, one ton capacity, with motor drive.

Belgrade, Minn.—A 34x36-ft. addition to the Belgrade Flour Mill Co. plant has been completed and a one-ton vertical feed mixer installed.

Madelia, Minn.—A 40,000-bu. storage bin is being moved from the old mill site to the Lickfett Elvtr. Co. property, to be used for grain storage.

Hopkins, Minn.—The iron cladding was ripped from the Pioneer Elvtr. & Lumber Co. plant Sept. 4 by high winds that did considerable damage in the community.

St. Paul, Minn.—Mill Plant "B" of Capital Flour Mills, Inc., was badly damaged by high winds Sept. 3 that also did a small amount of damage at the mills' Plant "A."

Welcome, Minn.—Harold Miller is new manager of the Welcome Feed mill, taking the place of Howard Moore. A. F. Krueger, of Fairmont, is owner of the mill.

Hancock, Minn.—Fire starting where the driveway joins the elevator building, about 20 ft. above ground, did some damage to the F. E. Taplin elevator on Sept. 5.

Sandstone, Minn.—The North Branch Milling Co. plant was slightly damaged by high winds recently. The company's plant at North Creek also sustained a small loss.

Redwood Falls, Minn.—The Supersweet Feed Co. of Redwood Falls recently opened its new plant. B. J. Parson is manager of the concern, with J. J. Piersol in charge of sales.

Sanborn, Minn.—The Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. of which Bruce Edgar is manager, has just completed a \$5,000 office and warehouse. This gives them one of the most modern plants in the state.

Litchfield, Minn.—The 33,000-bu. grain elevator of the Farmers Exchange Co. is nearing completion. The new structure stands 85 ft. high. Roy Patterson was in charge of construction.

Norwood, Minn.—The Commander Elvtr. Co., Minneapolis, reopened the Norwood Farmers Co-operative Elevator grain warehouse on Sept. 15 with Allen Phillips of Hamburg as manager.

Pelican Rapids, Minn.—The Pelican Rapids Co-op. Warehouse Ass'n has let a contract to the Hogenson Const. Co. to build a 50,000-bu. elevator. It replaces the one recently destroyed by fire, kindled by lightning.

Morris, Minn.—The elevator addition to the Green's Milling Co. plant was completed recently. The addition has a capacity of approximately 30,000 bus. and gives the plant a total grain storage capacity of about 65,000 bus.

Northfield, Minn.—The Campbell Cereal Co. will build a warehouse on the south side of the mill. The new building, which will be one story high, will be 150x37 ft. at one end and 45 ft. at the other. Only the foundation will be laid this fall, according to present plans, and the remainder of the structure will be completed next year.

DULUTH LETTER

C. F. Haley, formerly of Duluth, now residing in Florida, has been spending some time here with his daughter. Mr. Haley was long connected with the local grain trade and retired a year ago and moved to Florida.—F. G. C.

Steady outloading of Canadian grain stored here has reduced holdings to about 2,000,000 bus. from a high of 16,000,000 bus. earlier in the year. Further shipments are being made and supplies will be entirely cleaned out in a short time.—F. G. C.

M. H. Anderson recently joined the office force of the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n as grain trader on the exchange floor. He and D. J. Russell, president of the Duluth Universal Milling Co., were recently elected to membership in the Duluth Board of Trade.—F. G. C.

The Duluth-Superior harbor is having its busiest activities in years, with in and outgoing steamers moving steadily. As many as 112 freighters have passed out and arrived, ending in one and a half day, mostly carrying iron ore, a rough idea of the immense tonnage moving. Some 70,000,000 tons of freight has already passed thru Sault Ste. Marie Canal, and if the present rate of tonnage is maintained up to the close of navigation it is expected to set an all time record.—F. G. C.

A brisk trade has developed in Canadian screenings with several local firms busy handling and merchandising supplies to the domestic feeding interests at exceedingly high prices from levels previously prevailing. Stocks are being moved out by rail to various points in central and adjoining state points. One wheat storage cargo to be held at Buffalo until wanted was recently loaded out of a Duluth elevator by an eastern mill. Boats are now getting 5c per bu. flat to carry wheat and unload at Buffalo.—F. G. C.

The rail embargo placed on in movement of grain some time ago seems to have favored commission houses who are able to sell grain consigned to them on open permits for shipping, while grain not so placed must be grounded until such time as there is storage space available at terminals so that it can be sold and shipped. The grain trade has wired officials at Washington a protest against a possible reduction of the tariff on flaxseed, after pointing out that Minnesota farmers are the largest growers of flax in this country.—F. G. C.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

Flagler F. Flinchbaugh, who has been traffic manager for Cargill, Inc., on Sept. 15 became traffic manager for the International Milling Co.

The International Stock Food Co., which ceased business last February, sold the raw materials it had on hand to the Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n, the \$1,190 received being divided pro-rata among the creditors. The company's total indebtedness was \$18,303.

The Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce passed a resolution raising initial margins in grain and flaxseed futures to 15c per bushel on wheat; 10c per bushel on barley, rye and corn; 7c per bushel on oats; 25c per bushel on flaxseed, effective Sept. 10, 1941, and excepting hedging and spreading trades.

MISSOURI

East Prairie, Mo.—U. A. Swingle, 80, owner and operator of the East Prairie Milling Co., died Sept. 14. He recently suffered a heart attack and his condition had been critical for several days.—P. J. P.

Sikeston, Mo.—Operation of the Scott County Milling Co. plant was suspended Sept. 15 as the result of what was reported to be a controversy among employees over payment of union dues. Two hundred workmen employed by the company at two local plants and at Oran and Dexter were out on strike. Peaceful picketing at all four plants was in progress.—P. J. P.

Aurora, Mo.—The office of the Majestic Milling Co. will be moved here, again, after being in Springfield at the Eisenmayer mill for the past several months. The offices in Springfield have been closed as the mill is not in operation, closed some time ago due to a shortage of soft wheat. The elevators, however, are in operation there and the mill will be used for storage.

Higginsville, Mo.—The Higginsville Flour Mills recently sustained an electrical damage loss.

St. Louis, Mo.—E. C. Dreyer, Dreyer Commission Co., chairman of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n's Feed Trade Council, has recovered from the injuries received in a recent automobile accident and was able to attend the ass'n's convention at Toledo minus the cast that protected his fractured knee.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

Kenneth S. Hart, Salina, Kan., has applied for membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade on transfer from J. B. Calvert.

Scoular-Bishop Grain Co. was awarded a certificate of necessity for \$2,000 in August, for expansion of plant facilities, by the Office for Emergency Management.

About 65 members of the Kansas City Feed Club enjoyed the afternoon and evening Sept. 9 in golf followed by a steak dinner and social evening. The gathering marked a Kick Off party that launched the club on its regular monthly meetings following a three months' vacation during the hot months.

New contract grades for oats for delivery on Kansas City future contracts were adopted Sept. 22. The new rule: All contracts made for oats shall be understood as for "contract" oats, and on such contracts a tender of No. 3 white, No. 3 red, No. 3 special red, or No. 2 mixed shall be deemed a valid tender; provided, however, that No. 1 white, No. 2 white, No. 1 red, No. 2 red, No. 1 special red, or No. 2 special red may be tendered at a premium of $\frac{1}{2}$ c per bushel over the contract price; and No. 3 mixed may be tendered at a discount of $\frac{1}{2}$ c under the contract price. Deliveries of the above grades may be made in such proportions as may be convenient for the seller, subject, however, to the provision of rules 255 and 323 and chapter xxi.

ST. JOSEPH LETTER

Soybean activities of the Dannen Grain & Milling Co. are expected to increase sharply as the supply of new beans becomes available. H. L. Dannen, company president, expects to handle a million bus.

Harry O. Spillman, wire manager of Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co., has been elected to St. Joseph Grain Exchange membership on transfer from J. L. Frederick, deceased. Mr. Frederick was a former local manager of that company.

Fletcher Riggs has been elected to membership in the St. Joseph Grain Exchange on transfer from Loren A. Brown. Mr. Riggs will succeed Mr. Brown as manager of the Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co. in St. Joseph, Mr. Brown going to the Kansas City office. The company operates a 2,500,000-bu. elevator here and also a wire commission office on the Exchange.

Reopening of the Commander-Larabee mill at St. Joseph is expected to take place next month, when the mill will begin grinding flour to be used in making "Staff" bread. At time of construction, this mill was the largest winter wheat mill in America, 7,000 barrels capacity. Machinery changes have been made, however, and at the present time an installation of new units is being made to accommodate the new grinding. It is expected the mill will employ 125 people.

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MONTANA

Westby, Mont.—The Osborne-McMillan Elvtr. Co. is adding three grain storage bins to its elevator.

McElroy, Mont.—Auxiliary grain storage bins will be built for the Osborne-McMillan Elvtr. Co. elevator.

Whitetail, Mont.—The Osborne-McMillan Elvtr. Co. will build additional grain storage bins at its elevator.

Lewistown, Mont.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is constructing a 40,000-bu. elevator which will give the firm a total storage capacity of 130,000 bus. G. L. Freidlein is the local manager.

Lindsay, Mont.—Much damage was done by high winds at the Russell-Miller Milling Co. plant recently, where Hogenson Const. Co. is engaged in a construction program for the company.

Rudyard, Mont.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. during the latter part of August was awarded a certificate of necessity by the Office for Emergency Management, for \$10,000, to be used for expansion of plant facilities.

Brockway, Mont.—The International Elevator Co. is equipping its station with a new Soweigh 20-ton Motor Truck Dump Scale with platform 28x9 ft. It will weigh on the New Style Grain Beam. Installation will be made by T. E. Ibberson Co.

NEBRASKA

Omaha, Neb.—Omar Mills, Inc., is building an addition to its plant.

Salem, Neb.—The Shrimpton mill has been sold to Wiley Miner of Dawson.

Lincoln, Neb.—Harry Eugene Scott, 74, a retired grain man, died at a local hospital Sept. 11.

Fremont, Neb.—An electrical breakdown loss occurred in the Nebraska Consolidated Mills Co. plant on Aug. 20.

Wilber, Neb.—The Zwonechek & Aksamit Milling Co. has filed a bankruptcy petition, listing assets of \$46,332.59 and liabilities of \$36,332.27.

Friend, Neb.—A storage annex has been constructed by the Friend Grain Co. that connects the elevator with the office. The company also recently installed a new feed grinder and mixer in the feed mill.

Wolbach, Neb.—The Farmers Elevator has completed construction of its large coal building. The structure is 80 ft. long and is divided into six large bins.

Elba, Neb.—The Farmers Grain & Supply Co. office was broken into the night of Sept. 13, the safe combination was battered but the safe was unopened.

Monroe, Neb.—The Monroe Grain Co. is extending its office building to the elevator building, enlarging it to accommodate installation of a feed grinding department. Bins will be built above the driveway.

Merna, Neb.—The Crete Mills Elevator, one of the oldest business establishments here, closed Sept. 1. Lack of business, the result of continued drouth conditions, was given as the reason for closing the elevator. J. L. Smith has been manager of the business since 1917 and resigned recently because of ill health.

NEW ENGLAND

New Bedford, Mass.—Frank Kirk, 89, retired grain merchant and proprietor of the oldest business house in the city, the grain firm established by his father in 1852, until his retirement in 1936, died Aug. 16.

NEW JERSEY

Hightstown, N. J.—Schenck Fields haycraft and fertilizer plant was destroyed by fire Aug. 14.

Belle Meade, N. J.—The Merchants Creamery Co., Inc., Cincinnati, O., recently completed and placed in operation its local plant, bringing to six the total number of plants operated by the company, manufacturers of condensed buttermilk for animal and poultry feeds and producers of plain milk, milk fortified with cod liver oil and wheat germ oil and a special vitamin milk for mixing with poultry mash. Its other plants are located at Cincinnati, O., Springfield, Mo., Wichita, Kan., Oklahoma City, Okla., and Stanford, Ky.

NEW MEXICO

Portales, N. M.—The Portales Milling Co. (Worley Bros.) recently purchased a Hess Direct Heat Dryer, to use for drying sorghums. Natural gas will be used for fuel.

Silver City, N. M.—Merle P. Briggs, formerly of the Pecos Valley Trading Co., is new manager of the Consumers Co-op. Ass'n. The latter company has remodeled its building and built a loading dock and new front as well as a re-equipped office. A modern lighting system has been installed. A hammer mill and feed mixer will be installed for custom grinding. The concern will handle Purina feeds, mill feeds, salt, hay, grain, flour and baby chicks.

NEW YORK

New York, N. Y.—The Algo Co., Inc., has been incorporated, to deal in feed, flour, grain, seeds, etc.; 300 shares, n.p.v.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Abraham B. Black, a leader in the grain industry, died Sept. 12. He would have been 82 years old Sept. 27. Since 1906 until his retirement last Jan. 1, Mr. Black was actively engaged in the grain business here as a member of the firm of Charles Kennedy & Co. He had been ill the last two months. Mr. Black on various occasions served as a member of the board of directors and as vice-president of the Corn Exchange of Buffalo.—G. E. T.

NORTH DAKOTA

Heil, N. D.—Peavey Elevators will erect a grain storage annex to its elevator.

Brisbane, N. D.—The Osborne-McMillan Elvtr. Co. is building an annex to its elevator.

Hague, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is building a 9,400-bu. grain storage bin at its elevator.

Minto, N. D.—Peavey Elevators is building an annex to its elevator, to be 30x60 ft. and giving the elevator a total grain storage capacity of 115,000 bus.

Goodrich, N. D.—David Unruh has resigned his position as manager of the Goodrich Farmers elevator. He will be succeeded by E. W. Schuh of Underwood.

New England, N. D.—The Osborne-McMillan Elvtr. Co. has completed construction of a 25,000-bu. grain storage annex to its elevator. N. W. Weber is local manager.

Eldridge, N. D.—The Farmers Union Co-operative Elevator has completed the construction of a 25,000-bu. annex to its elevator of which W. J. Yetter is manager.

Fryburg, N. D.—The Peavey Elevators elevator, Billings County's only elevator, has increased its storage capacity to 60,000 bus. by construction of a 30,000-bu. annex.

Kloten, N. D.—Peavey Elevators has under construction its 30,000-bu. temporary storage addition; an office and coal shed. T. O. Homme is manager of the elevator.

Havana, N. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain Co. has been awarded a certificate of necessity for \$3,000 by the Office for Emergency Management, to be used for expansion of plant facilities.

Devils Lake, N. D.—The Essex Elevator has been cleaned of all old grain and was prepared for business by the Victoria Elvtr. Co. of Minneapolis. The elevator was operated by the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. until Aug. 1. A. W. Mikkelsen will be manager of the elevator.

Linton, N. D.—Anton Politiski, 57, well known grain man, died recently in a Carrington hospital. He came to Linton in Aug., 1927, to become manager of the Farmers Elevator, and had held that position continuously since until this summer when he was granted a leave of absence on account of poor health.

Napoleon, N. D.—Peavey Elvtrs. elevator is being enlarged, its capacity increased by 15,000 bus. The project includes a new foundation, building the elevator 20 ft. higher, a new roof and a new 20-ton Soweigh Motor Truck Dump Scale with 28x9-ft. platform. The scale will be equipped with New Style Grain Beam.



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WINCHESTER, IND.

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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Stanton, N. D.—The Stanton Grain Co. is building two 100,000-bu. bins for grain storage, an annex to its elevator.

Bismarck, N. D.—A one-time flour mill of the Russell-Miller Milling Co. is being converted into a grain warehouse and will provide storage for about 35,000 bus. of grain. A. W. Snow is manager of the elevator.

Loma, N. D.—The Farmers Elevator was threatened by fire twice within two days when an engine backfired on Sept. 5, and exploded a can of gasoline, and on the following day a hot box started a blaze in an addition. Both fires were extinguished with little damage resulting.

OHIO

Paulding, O.—The Waters Feed Mill has installed a seed cleaning equipment.

Marion, O.—The Marion Grain & Supply Co. elevator was slightly damaged by recent high winds.

Columbus, O.—The Stauffer-Cammack Grain Co. plant was damaged by high winds Aug. 29. The loss was small.

Agosta, O.—F. J. Laubis & Son have recently completed erection of a frame, iron-clad, three-truck garage.

Hebron, O.—The Hebron Milling Co., D. M. Geiger, owner, recently sustained a property loss as the result of high winds.

Defiance, O.—The Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co. is erecting an 18x50-ft. frame office building and feed room adjoining the elevator.

Tiffin, O.—The Tiffin Farmers Exchange plans early construction of a new cob bin for gravity removal of cobs into trucks for disposal.

Bellefontaine, O.—A large display room for merchandise is being built in the combination office and feed unit of the Logan Farm Bureau Co-operative Ass'n.

East Palestine, O.—Robert H. Murray, 86, who operated a flour and feed mill here and at New Waterford, died recently at the home of a daughter in Pittsburgh, Pa.

Montpelier, O.—Waldron's Feed Store recently moved to a new location at Jonesville and Randolph Sts. where the firm has erected a mill, elevator and office building.

Lockington (Piqua p.o.), O.—John M. Adlard, 60, owner and operator of the J. M. Adlard elevator, died in his sleep of a heart attack early the morning of Sept. 12.

Edgefield (Milledville p.o.), O.—Ray Tidd and son, Ivan, recently purchased the Edgefield Elevator from the Sabina bank. It is being repaired and made ready for the coming corn harvest.

Clyde, O.—A new Kelley-Duplex, 1-ton, vertical feed mixer is being installed by the Slessman & Sons Co., whose elevator is managed by George Slessman. This gives the company two mixers enabling it to mix feeds continuously.

Liberty Center, O.—The Liberty Center Grain & Stock Co. has installed a new No. 2 Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, 1 ton capacity, with other new equipment and extensively repaired its plant. Waldo Hatcher is manager at the elevator.

Westville, O.—The Westville Grain Co. suffered a total loss of its elevator and feed mill Sept. 14 by fire that started in the cupola, probably from new cob burner, while the plant was in operation. Five thousand bushels of C.C.C. wheat was burned.

Thackery, O.—The Shepard Grain Co. is building a 125,000-bu. storage elevator, with 8 concrete bins 145 ft. high, and to be equipped with modern grain drier, cleaner and electrically operated conveyor. Completion is scheduled for Dec. 1. Clarence Billheimer is local manager.

*If I have
two Apples—*



... and you have none, then I may have more than I want to eat and you go without.

If all the apples are shipped to Smithtown and none to Jonesville, what happens?

In Smithtown the price goes down, the grower gets no return, the grocer makes no profit because his apples rot on his hands.

In Jonesville the price is high but nobody makes any profit because there are few apples to sell and few people could afford to buy them.

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Every week in the year, there's a crop of something ripening somewhere. And the railroads will have enough cars of proper types there to distribute it throughout the country. The railroads will know just how that particular crop should be packed and handled—kept warm or cool—and the railroads will do all they can to help the shipper find the best market.

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Bellefontaine, O.—Extensive improvements have been made in the Webster & Core elevator which John H. Kinnan took over on July 15, and now operates under the simple name of "Kinnan's." A new dump has been installed in the 20,000-bu. elevator at a convenient level for farm trade; also a new hammer mill with 50-h.p. motor, and a new 1½-ton vertical feed mixer.

Columbus, O.—The state of Ohio wants nothing to do with the government's wheat quotas. "We don't intend to comply with any quota orders and we don't expect to pay any 49c per bushel for exceeding any wheat quotas," Charles L. Sherwood, director of welfare, who has control of all state agricultural lands operated in connection with various state institutions, told attendants at a meeting of the state defense council Sept. 12.

Jewell, O.—We have just completed the installation of a new Fairbanks 20-ton 34x9-ft. Type R Motor Truck Dump Scale. We also rebuilt the entire driveway in our elevator and installed three new grain dumps, one dump being in the scale. A complete grain drag with back geared motor was purchased from the Sidney Grain Mach. Co. We also have purchased a new coal unloader from the Fairfield Engineering Co.—The Jewell Grain Co.

Botkins, O.—The Botkins Grain & Feed Co., managed by Richard Maurer, is more than doubling its grain storage capacity with erection of three tanks that hold 12,000 bus. each, connected by screw conveyors with its 25,000-bu. elevator on the B. & O. railroad. The tanks are of concrete slabs, mortised together, bound with steel hoops, and coated with water-proof cement inside and out. A fourth tank holds a Hess Grain Drier, with capacity for 250 bus. per hour.

Delphos, O.—The Garman Grain Co. is adding new storage equipment to its plant. Two bins formerly used by the West Ohio Gas Co., were purchased, to be used for grain storage giving the elevator a storage capacity of 100,000 bus. One of the bins is 53 ft. in diameter and 34 ft. high. It will be placed on concrete pillars and a driveway will run under it, large enough to accommodate trucks. The second bin, 40 ft. in diameter and 16 ft. high, will be placed on a concrete base.

Graytown, O.—Manager L. C. Schmunk at the head office of the Ottawa County Co-operative Ass'n in Oak Harbor, reports no decision on the part of the directors to rebuild the ass'n's elevator here which burned Sept. 2. The station itself, however, will be continued in some form since the fire left the bulk oil station intact. Five thousand bushels of wheat with other grain and feed were destroyed in the fire which started in the elevator head house while the plant was in operation. The loss was partially insured.

Harpster, O.—A 40,000-bu. concrete slab elevator is under construction for the Harpster Grain Co., managed by R. L. Green. The new plant consists of four tanks 16 ft. in diameter and 60 ft. high, a leg well, cupola, and sheet steel covered lean-to driveway. Machinery includes one leg with 6x5-inch Calumet Cups, a traveling truck lift, a manlift, a Richardson Automatic Shipping Scale, an Eureka Grain Cleaner, and necessary motors, screw conveyors, and spouting, all furnished by the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

OKLAHOMA

Hillsdale, Okla.—The Hillsdale Equity Exchange sustained an electrical damage loss recently.

Hennessey, Okla.—Slipping V-belts were responsible for a small fire loss in the mill plant of the Star Mill & Elvtr. Co. recently.

Sharon, Okla.—The Zahn Grain Co. was awarded a certificate of necessity for \$5,000 by the Office for Emergency Management, in August, for expansion of plant facilities.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The Garrison Milling Co. was awarded a certificate of necessity for expansion of plant facilities by the National Defense Advisory Commission for \$50,000.

Temple, Okla.—The Farmers Elvtr., Inc., was awarded a certificate for expansion of plant facilities by the Office for Emergency Management during the first half of August, the amount granted, \$8,000.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The first test case of wheat penalties filed several months ago in federal district court by W. M. Johnson, wheat farmer of Kingfisher County, in protest against alleged unfair penalties on wheat quotas, was postponed until Sept. 16, the third time the case had been brot forward because of probable congressional legislation which was expected to cancel any necessity for court action.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Rupert, Ida.—The local unit of the Colorado Milling & Elvtr. Co., recently completed, has opened for business with James A. Felton, formerly of Hansen, as manager. The new, modern bean warehouse is 80x208 ft. in size and equipped with the most modern bean cleaning machinery.

Seattle, Wash.—Floyd Oles, formerly manager of the Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n, is sec'y treasurer of the Washington Produce Shippers Ass'n and manager of the Washington State Taxpayers Ass'n, he has advised friends, but, busy as the appointments keep him, still finds an opportunity to do a bit of fishing.

Marshfield, Ore.—Cecil J. Elwood, 46, a partner in the firm of Farr & Elwood, feed dealers, with business locations here and at Coquille, died late Sept. 3 in a Newberg hospital following an automobile accident in which Mrs. Elwood also was fatally injured. The Elwood car was struck by another which slid across a slippery pavement.

Asotin, Wash.—Completion of the Lewiston Grain Growers, Inc., elevator brings the storage capacity of the firm's local warehouses to nearly 600,000 bus. This includes about 400,000 bus. of bulk grain and 200,000 bus. for sacked grain. The new elevator is equipped with a large unloading spout, two main conveyors and four side conveyors. A cup belt carries the wheat to the three distributors which fill the 18 bins. The new 125,000-bu. elevator is of cribbed construction, and is 79x28 ft. in dimensions.

Pocatello, Ida.—The Ralston Purina Co. celebrated the official opening of its new plant Sept. 11. Following the open house ceremonies dinner was served at the L. D. S. recreation hall where a program of entertainment was enjoyed by a large gathering of persons among whom were Gov. Chase A. Clark; William Jeffers, president of the U. P. system; William H. Danforth of St. Louis, Mo., founder and chairman of the board of the Ralston Purina Co.; Ralph J. Leavitt, St. Louis, advertising and sales manager; W. B. Kilgore of Denver, western states sales manager, and W. C. Skinner, manager of the Pocatello district.

PENNSYLVANIA

Port Trevorton, Pa.—The G. Ralph Ulsh feed mill and hatchery plant located near here was destroyed by fire Sept. 2 together with its equipment. Lack of water handicapped the firemen. Loss was estimated at \$25,000 with partial insurance.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Acton Co., feed brokerage and ingredient firm, has moved its office and warehouse to South Front St. The local warehousing units of the New England By-Products Corp. and the Consolidated Products also will be located at this new address. The Acton Co. made the change to improve its facilities for serving its trade.

Trexler, Pa.—The alfalfa dehydrating plant on Springfield Farms owned by the Trexler estate, was destroyed by fire of undetermined origin on Aug. 30. The loss was estimated at \$15,000, fully covered by insurance.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Orient, S. D.—A 22,000-bu. annex is being added to the Farmers elevator.—F. E.

Faith, S. D.—The Bagley Elvtr. Co. has completed a 30,000-bu. auxiliary warehouse.

Webster, S. D.—The roof over the driveway at the Pacific Grain Co. elevator was damaged by high winds on Sept. 3.

Hillhead, S. D.—The Airmount Co-op. elevator is being remodeled, repaired and painted by Jennen & Sons.—F. E.

Carthage, S. D.—Ivan Nelson, Marshall, Minn., has assumed management of the Farmers Elevator, succeeding Ed Winchell.

Redfield, S. D.—The Sheldon Reese Elvtr. Co. is completing a large warehouse, the fourth new unit this summer at the local plant.

Britton, S. D.—The Britton Mill & Power Co., owned by A. E. Kelly, sustained a small loss at its elevator from recent high winds.

Grenville, S. D.—Shingles were torn off the roof of the Potter, Garrich Co., Inc., plant when high winds swept thru the community Sept. 3.

Aberdeen, S. D.—Work has begun on the construction of a new building and annex by the Hub City Mills. The building permit was granted to J. O. Kranick, manager.—F. E.

Webster, S. D.—Construction of the 30,000-bu. addition to the Webster Equity elevator has been completed. A shed and a part of a driveway were razed to make room for the new structure.—F. E.

Sturgis, S. D.—The McMahon Co. will install a new Soweigh 30-ton Motor Truck Dump Scale with platform 34x10 ft. and equipped with New Style Grain Beam. This installation will be made by T. E. Ibberson Co.

Stickney, S. D.—A 40,000-bu. storage bin is being added by the Community Elevator. Grain will be dumped into the pit of the regular elevator by means of a screw conveyor. Four electric motors will be installed to operate the conveyor and cleaning equipment. The T. E. Ibberson Co. has the contract.

Brookings, S. D.—A half century in the milling, seed and elevator business is being celebrated here by George P. Sexauer, founder of the George P. Sexauer & Son firm of South Dakota, Minnesota and Iowa. Mr. Sexauer at 80 is still active in the firm although his son, E. H. Sexauer, has taken over management of the company which operates elevators in twenty-eight Minnesota and South Dakota towns and a seed plant at Des Moines, Ia.—F. E.

SOUTHEAST

Kernersville, N. C.—E. W. Cummings of Princeton, W. Va., has purchased the Farmers Roller Mills. After making repairs he is operating it as a commercial plant.

TENNESSEE

Nashville, Tenn.—The Hay Market Mill has built an addition to its plant.

TEXAS

Wichita Falls, Tex.—Frank Kell, a big factor in the growth of the grain and milling industry in the southwest, died Sept. 17 of pneumonia. Mr. Kell built up the Kell Milling Co., now operated as the Wichita Mill & Elvtr. Co.; he also was president of the Wichita Falls & Southern Railway Co., and chairman of the board of the Missouri-Arkansas Railroad.

Fort Worth, Tex.—The Transit Grain & Commission Co. was awarded a certificate of necessity for \$30,000 for expansion of plant facilities by the Office for Emergency Management.

Celina, Tex.—A feed mill operated by Alex Glendenning was destroyed by fire Aug. 29. It was partially covered by insurance. The building contained a quantity of grain which also burned.

Plainview, Tex.—The alfalfa mill of the Denver Alfalfa Milling & Products Co. has gone into operation. The storage building, now nearing completion, will have facilities for storing 3,000 tons of hay under roof. Two 1,000-ton storage houses already are built. L. L. Leatherman is manager.

Sherman, Tex.—The Quaker Oats Co. has purchased the corn sheller and storage facilities owned by Kay Kimbell. The latter include a modern corn crib of 75,000 bus. of snap corn, to which will be added a dump scale installation to handle large trucks. The corn sheller has a capacity of about 800 bus. per hour and the maize threshing plant about 600 bus. per hour. There is also shuck baling equipment. When contemplated improvements are made the plant will represent an investment of about \$50,000. The property is located between the Kimbell oil mill and the Fant Milling Co. plant.

WISCONSIN

Athens, Wis.—An addition is being built to the feed warehouse of Parman & Parman.

Rice Lake, Wis.—A. A. Bergeron & Co., feed dealers, are building a concrete block warehouse.

Lake Mills, Wis.—August Gritzmacher, 78, formerly engaged in the grain business, died Sept. 19.—H. C. B.

Hayward, Wis.—The Northern Lakes Co-operative reported a small loss sustained at its plant recently as the result of high winds.

Edgerton, Wis.—Edgerton Feed & Seed Co. installed a No. 2 Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, ton capacity with motor drive.

Manitowoc, Wis.—Burglars entered the Wisconsin Malting Co. office Sept. 16 by smashing a window and escaped with \$43 in cash and stamps.—H. C. B.

Tomah, Wis.—S. G. Sorenson, operator of a local feed and seed elevator and prominent business man in the community, died of a heart attack at his elevator Aug. 28.

Marinette, Wis.—The Marinette Flour & Feed Co. is rebuilding its warehouse and elevator which was gutted by fire on Aug. 18 resulting in a loss of \$15,000.—H. C. B.

Superior, Wis.—The King Midas Flour Mill has under construction a 400,000-bu. storage addition to its plant. When completed its storage capacity will total 1,200,000 bus. The Barnett-Record Co. is constructing the new addition.—F. G. C.

Dallas, Wis.—C. A. Bass held open house Sept. 13 at his newly acquired grist mill. Pancakes and coffee were served from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. to a large number of visitors. The mill is equipped with the newest type hammermill.—H. C. B.

Superior, Wis.—The foundation for the last of three large storage units under erection for the new Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n elevator has been completed and work on it will start as soon as the second unit has been completed. The first set of tanks of the 4,500,000 bu. elevator are finished and the second set is making good progress for early completion. It is expected to have the house ready to receive grain by Oct. 15. The foundation for the elevator required 7,000 piles ranging in length from 25 to 45 ft. and when completed the huge elevator will contain 40,000 bbls. of cement, 15,000 cubic yards of stone, 125,000 lbs. of structural steel and 3,000,000 lbs. of reinforcing steel.—F. G. C.

MILWAUKEE LETTER

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Stratton Grain Co. in August was awarded a certificate of necessity for \$112,000 by the Office for Emergency Management, for expansion of plant facilities.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The directorate of the Froedtert Grain & Malting Co., Inc., was reduced in size from nine to seven members by action of stockholders at the recent annual meeting. Directors re-elected were Gustave G. Blatz, Mord M. Bogie, Kurtis R. Froedtert (pres.), Gov. Julius B. Heil, H. Victor Loewi, Henry Nunnemacher and Bruno Rahn. The regular dividend of 30c per share on preferred stock was declared, payable Nov. 1 to stockholders of record Oct. 15; in addition to the usual dividend of 20c per share on common stock, an extra common dividend of 20c was declared, making a total of 40c, which will be payable on the same date. This makes a total of \$1 per share which has been declared on Froedtert common in the calendar year of 1941.

Grain Carriers

Class I railroads had 59,490 box cars on order Sept. 1.

Hearings on the wage increase asked by the railroad unions began Sept. 16 at Chicago by the 5-man fact finding commission named by the President.

Albany, N. Y.—A steel cargo barge carrying 85,000 bus. of flaxseed collided with another barge in the Hudson River Sept. 15 and sank. The vessel is owned by the Cargill interests.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Vessel grain storage rates have been raised to 8½c per bushel, from the recent 4½-cent level. For November loading at the head of the lakes shippers are bidding 7½ cents.

Before any legislative action is taken on the proposed St. Lawrence seaway and power project, there should be a thorough investigation by experts as to the effects of the undertaking, Fred M. Renshaw, Traffic Commissioner, Buffalo Chamber of Commerce, recently declared.

No congestion or delay to traffic exists at any of the Atlantic, Gulf or Pacific ports, due to the co-operation of steamship lines, port authorities, exporters and shippers. Cars of grain for export unloaded in August this year at these ports totaled 3,592, compared with 2,536 in August last year.

The railroads have asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to publish without the 30 days' notice rates on grain and grain products from Minneapolis to Texas Gulf ports the same as to New Orleans, presumably to aid the C.C.C. The rate is 29c on grain and 31c on products.

The Mid-West Shippers Advisory Board will hold its 56th regular meeting Oct. 2 in the Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

The Senate Sept. 17 passed the bill introduced by Senator Hugh A. Butler of Nebraska providing for uniform loan rates by the C.C.C. on corn at all points on the Missouri River where the freight rates to Chicago is the same. The bill eliminates the ¾c per bushel differential in favor of Kansas City. The defense by the A.A.A. was that Kansas City prices averaged ¾ cent higher than Omaha prices.

Grain and grain products loading totaled 45,045 cars, the week ending Sept. 13, an increase of 8,167 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 2,551 cars above the corresponding week in 1940. In the western districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of Sept. 13, totaled 30,267 cars, an increase of 5,376 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 2,278 cars above the corresponding week in 1940.

On Aug. 15, 1941, there were 1,589,203 railroad-owned serviceable freight cars, an increase of 163,383 over the number available on Sept. 1, 1939. Inability to obtain necessary material in recent months, however, has resulted in the carbuilding program lagging to the extent that by Oct. 1, 1941, there will be 20,000 fewer new cars in service than were provided for by the railroads.—Ralph Budd, transportation commissioner of the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense.

The present burdensome procedure of publishing extensions for six months' periods of transit is abolished by W.T.L. Tariff 331-H. To provide for a 2-year time limit on billing expiring under the one year limit an exception has been filed, expiring with Dec. 8, 1942, that "The time limit for freight bills dated Dec. 10, 1939, to Dec. 8, 1940, inclusive, which have been extended by provisions in effect in this item and at the charge provided therefore, be extended to expire with Dec. 8, 1942, but not more than two years from date of such bills and not more than three years from date of waybill from point of origin."

It is becoming increasingly difficult to charter steamers for the shipment of Argentine flaxseed to the United States. Within the last week 17 American merchant vessels have been requisitioned by the United States Navy to supply bases outside of the United States. This, of course, cuts down the supply available for the South American run. The new regulations, which will go into effect on Sept. 25, require all vessels coming to United States ports to adhere strictly to all requirements of the United States Maritime Commission. This Commission now decides what each steamer will carry to and from the United States. As a result of this tight situation in freight, c.i.f. prices on Argentine seed are definitely higher.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

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Field Seeds

Bellingham, Wash.—Farley Clark, Inc., has changed its firm name to Clark Feed & Seed, Inc.

Belle Plaine, Ia.—The Funk Hybrid Seed Corn Co. has completed a drier 154 ft. long, using oil heat.

Portland, Ore.—The Tri-State Seedsmen's Ass'n will meet at the Multnomah Hotel Oct. 16 and 17.

Farwell, Tex.—The Roberts Seed Co. has let contract for an addition of 30,000 bus. capacity to its elevator.

La Rue, O.—A new seed house has just been completed as an addition to the warehouse of F. J. Laubis & Son.

Owatonna, Minn.—A warehouse has been opened here by the Northern Seed Co., with C. F. Richardson as manager.

Kansas City, Mo.—Howard S. Patrick of the Rudy-Patrick Seed Co. has removed to a sanitarium at Glendale, Cal., to recover from injuries sustained in a fall.

Over 10,000 entries have been received in the annual national hybrid corn growing contest conducted by the DeKalb Agricultural Ass'n.

New Orleans, La.—Louis B. Reuter, pres. and general manager of the Reuter Seed Co., died Sept. 5 from a gunshot wound inflicted by a former inmate of the state hospital for the insane.

Yankton, S. D.—The House of Gurney which succeeded the Gurney Seed & Nursery Co., in 1930, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, scheduling liabilities of \$260,638.83 and assets of \$169,824.47.

McMinnville, Ore.—Dan Hogan, pres. of the Oregon Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n, has appointed as chairman of the Ass'n seed committee Howard Hadley, who is with the Buchanan-Cellers Grain Co., here.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Arthur R. Cone has removed his wholesale seed business to a building in Gilbert street, recently purchased, having 25,000 ft. of floor space in two stories and basement, and a railroad side track as well as a truck platform.

Sullivan, Ind.—Seventy-five farmers of this county attended a banquet given by the Igleheart Milling Co. in honor of wheat contest winners. The meeting was in charge of C. E. Skiver of Purdue University, who has been active in promoting the sowing of better seed wheat.

Redmond, Ore.—The first lots of alsike clover seed have been received at the Redmond cleaning warehouses but not yet sufficient quantity to permit accurate estimate of quality and yield in this district. A price of 11c was generally offered. Dry weather has been a boon to the seed crops.—F. K. H.

Sheridan, Wyo.—H. D. Watenpugh has opened the Northern Seed Co. as owner.

Keokuk, Ia.—David P. Campbell, manager of the Northwestern Seed Co. here for 12 years, has been transferred to the Dubuque plant.

Boone, Ia.—The Berry Seed Co. of Clarinda has leased the abandoned large shop building of the C. & N-W Ry. Co. and will make repairs.

Rochester, Mich.—The Michigan Seed Dealers Ass'n held its annual meeting Sept. 3 at the Ferry-Morse seed farms. Professor Downs of Michigan State College spoke on new seed developments in Michigan. Officers elected are: pres., Harold King, Battle Creek; vice pres., Vern Sheap; sec'y-treas., David Burgess, Galesburg, Mich.

St. Louis, Mo.—Seed of a Chinese lotus plant over 400 years old is reported to have germinated in Shaw's garden here. As usual the tale has a romantic story of the finding of the seed to give it verisimilitude. Children were digging up the seeds for food out of a lake that had dried up 400 years ago, according to Japanese geologists.

Madison, Wis.—At the Marshfield branch experiment station E. J. Delwiche, agronomist, reports the development of a new short season hybrid corn, an 85-day hybrid, given the number 279. It was originated at the Spooner station, and in four years at Marshfield gave yields exceeding other hybrids. In 1937 the yield was 61 bus. per acre.

St. Paul, Minn.—Eleven field days to check the performance of hybrid corn are sponsored by the Agricultural Experiment Station from Sept. 30 to Oct. 23, at points ranging from Clay County Sept. 30 to Winona County, Oct. 23. The 1941 trials will add a fifth year of evidence as to yield and maturity to the four-year report that was made available last winter after compilation of complete results on the 1940 trials.

Bloomington, Ill.—On the afternoon of Sept. 20 the Funk farms, where the development of hybrid seed corn began 26 years ago, were visited by a delegation from Chicago comprising members of the Board of Trade, the Agricultural Club, the Chicago Farmers, and the Agricultural Council of the Association of Commerce. In the Funk farms demonstration plots, more than 60 commercial and hundreds of experimental hybrids are on exhibit. These range from early maturing strains that go into Minnesota and Canada to special hybrids developed for the cotton belt. The processing plants will be in operation to dry, grade, and bag the 1941 seed crop which is now being harvested.

Louisville, Ky.—The Aromatic Plants Cooperative Ass'n was formed recently at a meeting at the distillery of Jos. E. Seagram & Sons, Inc., of representatives of the University of Kentucky and the National Farm Chemurgic Council, to promote the domestic production of coriander seed, which formerly was imported at the rate of 2,000,000 lbs. annually. The war has cut off imports from Morocco, France, Hungary and the United Kingdom; and only about 40,000 lbs. of seed was grown in the United States this year on about 150 acres.

Kentland, Ind.—Edward J. Funk & Sons have completed a 60x115 ft., 2 story with cupola, 20x115 ft., hybrid corn drying plant; the structure, built by Frederick I. Friedline, has a concrete floor, is frame, iron clad with composition roof, and 50,000-bu. capacity; to be used to store and process seed corn. The new plant is a separate unit, built on six acres of ground at the edge of town, three blocks distant from the company's old plant of 50,000 bus. capacity. The grading machine located in the latter plant will be increased to service the new plant.

Nebred Wheat Wins in Milling and Baking Contest

Nebred scored a complete sweep in Nebraska's 1941 State Milling and Baking Contest. From samples submitted by grocers throughout the state a sample of 61 pounds Nebred grown by William Tiaht of Beatrice won top honors. Otto Holscher of Smithfield and William Krambeck of Papillion both with Nebred tied for second place honors. The University of Nebraska won fourth while Elmer Christiansen of Lincoln won fifth.

All of the prize winning samples tested 60 pounds or better and graded No. 1 dark hard. They ranged in protein from 12% to 17.5%. All samples were judged on their milling and bread making performance with little consideration given to external appearance in the final selection of the winners, according to Glenn H. LeDioyt, who was in charge of the contest.

The Nebraska milling and baking contest is sponsored annually by the Nebraska Grain Improvement and the Nebraska Crop Growers Assns. This year marks the first time that the contest has been held in connection with the Nebraska State Fair. A special exhibit prepared by the Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n urging the Nebraska wheat growers to give more attention to seed selection and proper varieties was displayed in connection with the contest. Thousands of visitors at the State Fair saw the exhibit and expressed approval of the display built around the state's greatest cash crop, wheat.

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Tests by the Oklahoma Experiment Station of oat varieties extending over a long period of years have shown that in general there is but little difference between the Rustproof group (Nortex, Ferguson 922, Hastings Hundred Bushel, Red Rustproof, etc.) and the Fulghum group (Fulghum, Kanota, Extra Early, Frazier, etc.).

Varieties in the Rustproof group are somewhat later but more rust resistant, while those in the Fulghum group are somewhat earlier and tend to escape rust. In late seasons like 1936 and 1940, the Rustproof types excel in yield; but during seasons of unusual earliness with high temperatures, the Fulghum types yield best.

U. S. Seed Purchase Prices

The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture has announced that the Commodity Credit Corporation will buy for delivery to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in 1942 at the following prices for top grades:

Austrian winter peas, 55c a pound, hairy vetch, 10c; Willamette vetch, 6.5c; common vetch, 5c; crimson clover, 10c (11.5c east of Mississippi river); and ryegrass, 5c.

All purchases will be on the basis of re-cleaned, fumigated seed, delivered to designated handlers in cotton bags of approved quality.

The seed will then be offered to farmers in the southern and east central states in lieu of payments under the Agricultural Conservation Program.

Growers are free to sell their seed either to Commodity Credit at the program rate or to regular dealers, but with the large increase in acreage, it is expected that at least 50 per cent of the seed will be purchased under this program.

The Willamette Valley of Oregon is the principal producing area for leguminous winter cover crop seed. Some is also produced in Washington, California, Idaho, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Michigan.

Spread of Hybrid Corn

In 1938, 12 million acres or about 23 per cent of the total corn acreage in the Corn Belt, was planted with hybrid seed. A year later, 1939, about 21 million acres or 39 per cent of the Belt's total acreage was in hybrids. This year about 31 million acres or 62 per cent of the corn acreage in that area is in hybrids, according to the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

The 1941 nation-wide survey indicated that 37 per cent or approximately 33 million of the nation's 87 million acres of corn were planted with hybrid seed. This year 95 per cent of the Iowa corn acreage is in hybrids. In 1936 hybrids were being grown on only about 5 per cent of the total corn acreage in that state. The acreage of hybrid corn in Illinois this year amounts to 87 per cent of the total as compared with 76 per cent in 1940.

The proportion of hybrids in Indiana has increased from 63 per cent in 1940 to 80 in 1941. In Ohio the percentage of the corn acreage devoted to hybrids in 1941 was 74, only 56 per cent in 1940. In all of Iowa, except the western and southern counties, thruout the northern half of Illinois, parts of south central Minnesota and scattered sections thru southern Wisconsin, northern Indiana and Ohio, hybrids this year are being grown on 95 per cent or more of the total corn acreage.

Indications are that this year hybrid corn acreage has virtually reached full expansion, 100 per cent, in a large number of counties. Missouri and Michigan made material increases in hybrids this year but in the Dakotas, Nebraska and Kansas, the increases have been relatively small.

Heavy yielding corn has a hearty appetite. It must have sufficient plant food materials.

These are being provided in the form of fertilizer, the use of which is being increased each year and by the more widespread practice of soil conservation.

To Speed Up Hybrid Corn Production

A short cut in the task of breeding corn hybrids is indicated in the findings of New Jersey Experiment Station agronomists that there is good correlation between the chlorophyll content of a corn plant and its yielding ability, says W. H. Martin, director of the station, in *N. J. Farm and Garden*, July.

Since chlorophyll content is determined by two factors which are inherited separately, the leaf area of the plant and the concentration of chlorophyll in the leaf, breeders can select on the basis of these characters with the knowledge that they are working toward higher yields. This is a much quicker and less laborious process than testing promising plants in the field.

Meeting of California Seed Dealers

The California Seed Ass'n, which was formed a year ago, held its second meeting Sept. 13 at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco.

W. B. EARLY, pres., recounted the work done to have the state seed law revised, which failed thru amendments made by the lawmakers.

FRED ROHNERT, secy-treas., reported that 41 members have paid dues and that a balance was in the treasury.

WALTER R. SCHOENFELD, pres. of the California Seed Council, spoke of the activities of his organization.

F. G. PARSONS, associate professor of agronomy, explained the Calapproved Plan of certifying seed.

CLIFTON E. BROOKS, attorney of the Ass'n, outlined legislation in connection with trade ass'n activities.

The California Seed Council had met the day before to afford an opportunity for all to attend both meetings. The Council has elected Walter R. Schoenfeld pres., and Walter S. Ball, sec'y.

Iowa Seed Meeting Well Attended

Attendance at the annual meeting of the Iowa Seed Dealers Ass'n, the oldest of the state seed associations, was the largest on record.

DAVID CAMPBELL of Dubuque, pres., called the meeting to order Sept. 12 in the Savery Hotel, Des Moines, and expressed his appreciation of the aid given him by members the past year.

He was re-elected, as were vice pres. R. W. Hayden, Des Moines; sec'y Floyd Fields, Des Moines, and treas. J. T. Hoefler of the Iowa Department of Agriculture, Des Moines.

Fifteen new firms were added to the membership during the meeting.

HENRY KLING told of the organization of the Iowa Seed and Weed Council, and how the new law had diminished trading of untested seed between farmers.

JOHN NICHOLSON reported on crop conditions and advised caution in buying seeds.

O. N. LaFOLLETTE, state seed inspector, led a discussion on the uniform seed tag, which, however, is not to be required for another year by the state department of agriculture.

DR. R. H. PORTER, in charge of the Iowa State Seed Laboratory, urged that publicity

should be given the seed law to make the farmers aware of their responsibility.

PROF. H. D. HUGHES of Iowa State College, used slides to illustrate his talk on Iowa as an agricultural state.

Seedsmen of New York Meet

The New York State Seedsmen Ass'n held its annual meeting Sept. 7, 8 and 9 at the Rochester Hotel, Rochester, N. Y.

Pres. GEO. L. GARDNER, of Rochester, called the meeting to order and sketched the prize essay competition by students at the state college on the subject of weed control.

The essays were graded by the officials of the Ass'n. The first prize was \$20, second \$15, third \$10, and two at \$5 each.

The prizes will be increased next year, and students in the 12 weeks' short course will be invited to compete.

H. W. JOHNSTON, Rochester, said the demand for vegetable and flower seeds in 1942 would be very large.

JAMES A. YOUNG, Chicago, executive sec'y of the American Seed Trade Ass'n, said the dwindling supply of cabbage, carrot and onion seeds, cut off by the war, is approaching serious proportions.

While in Washington recently he learned of an intensive drive for increased production of vegetables in home gardens on farms and by truckers.

Dr. M. T. MUNN of the New York State Experiment Station told of a test of Woodruff lawn seed in cartons, which germinated well after 18 months under water.

Luncheon was served with the guests of the seedsmen of Rochester.

L. F. LIVINGSTON, of the E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co., said a vast amount of material coming from the farm is now used in industry.

GEO. B. WEAVER, of Fredonia, treas., reported a large balance in the treasury, and no member in arrears in dues.

A. W. Banfield of Elmira was elected pres. to succeed Mr. Gardner, who was named vice pres. Mr. Weaver was re-elected treasurer. The executive committee is composed of the three and Carl Warren Coldwater; Elmer Townsend, Buffalo; Holmes Bloomer, Rochester, and Jos. Robson, Hall.

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Feedstuffs

Hershey, Pa.—The Northeastern States Feed Mfrs. Ass'n will hold its annual meeting Sept. 26 at the Hotel Hershey.

Gainesville, Fla.—The Southern Mixed Feed Mfrs. Ass'n will hold its annual meeting Nov. 6 to 8 on the campus of the University of Florida.

Distillers Dried Grains production during August amounted to 14,000 tons, against 9,700 tons in August, 1940, as reported by the U.S.D.A.

Brewers Dried Grains production during August amounted to 13,000 tons, against 9,600 tons in August, 1940, as reported by the U.S.D.A.

Jamestown, N. Y.—Officers elected at the annual meeting of the Mutual Millers and Feed Dealers Ass'n are Grover Town, Forestville, N. Y., pres.; Frank Schrimper, Belle Valley, Pa., vice pres.; Lewis Abbott, Hamburg, N. Y., sec'y-treas.

Three feeding trials by the Oklahoma Experiment Station on the fermentation of ground oats with mineralized yeast showed that the pigs receiving the mineralized yeast had the lowest rate of gain and required the highest amount of feed per unit of gain.

Oat feeds have been added by the Canadian Government to the list of feeds that cannot be exported. This applies to the by-product of rolled oats. Flour mills, by a new ruling, are permitted to export the feed by-product from export flour sales to non-sterling countries in the western hemisphere.

Considering the relative hog feeding values of wheat, oats and barley based on feeding experiments, and taking into consideration today's grain prices, I calculate that wheat costs less to feed to hogs today than oats and that wheat is no more expensive than barley.—H. G. L. Strange, director research department of the Searle Grain Co.

Ottawa, Ont.—The problem of arranging an equitable distribution of Canada's stocks of feed grain in the light of short crops in certain parts of the country and increased needs owing to demands of the British market for pork and dairy products came under review at a nation wide conference of agricultural leaders Sept. 10.

Ithaca, N. Y.—The name of the Cornell Nutrition School for Feed Manufacturers has been changed to Cornell Nutrition Conference for Feed Manufacturers to avoid confounding the Conference with the newly established School of Nutrition. This year the Conference is being held with the co-operation of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n. L. C. Norris, chairman of the Conference, soon will send out the program to interested persons. The Conference dates are Oct. 23, 24 and 25.

Mineral Feed Mfrs. Meet

The annual meeting of the Mineral Feed Manufacturers Ass'n was held Sept. 5 at the Olympia Fields Country Club, Chicago, Ill.

J. S. AHERN, Quincy, Ill., pres., in his annual address said no adverse legislation had been enacted during the year, and that the finances of the Ass'n were in good condition.

DR. HENRY R. KRAYBILL, director of research of the American Meat Institute, discussed the objections made by the experiment stations to the addition of a complex mineral mixture to feeds, being of the opinion that experiment stations have been too conservative in their attitude toward mineral feeds, and that

state experiments should be made to determine whether a complex mineral will produce better gains. He pointed out that results would be likely to vary in different states because composition of the soils differs. Indiana pastures may be deficient in minerals, he said, and with the increase in beef cattle feeding in that state, with herds roughed thru the winter on a low level nutrition to save expense, there may very well be a need for more mineral feeding.

R. M. FIELD, Chicago, pres. American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n, went into the matter of priorities for repair and maintenance materials for the feed industry.

He pointed out that of the deaths of livestock very few are from feed poisoning, as proved in a pamphlet distributed by the Ass'n and containing statements by the feed control officials of all the states.

Mr. Ahern was re-elected pres.; Jas. L. Elliott, Oelwein, Ia., vice pres.; M. E. Gray, Quincy, Ill., sec'y-treas.; and Mr. Ahern, Mr. Elliott, P. A. Casey, Peoria, Ill., E. E. Clore, Greenwood, Ind., and Thos. Moorman, Hammond, Ind., directors.

At the annual dinner prizes won in the golf tournament were distributed.

National Feed Week Approaching

Oct. 20 to 25 inclusive is the time of the annual National Feed Week now sponsored by the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n.

Feed retailers will be given helpful suggestions on celebrating this week by addressing the National Feed Week Headquarters, 741 N. Milwaukee St., Milwaukee, Wis.

This is a splendid opportunity for the grain dealer handling feeds to promote the sales of his side line by demonstrations and special sales.

Resistance to Labor and Burocracy

H. E. Babcock of Buffalo, N. Y., was the principal speaker at the annual meeting of the Michigan Elevator Exchange at Lansing, Mich., recently.

Mr. Babcock is chairman of the board of directors of the Grange League Federation whose plant has been closed for 60 days because the management refused to surrender the right to pick its employees. Normally the plant handles 90 to 140 cars of livestock feed daily. The A. F. L. union called the strike after the farmers denied it the authority to do the hiring.

Mr. Babcock said the Federation intends to let the plant stand idle as the management has opened 150 small feed mills in New York state and there now is serious question whether these units ever will be discontinued. Babcock declared its experiences point to the necessity of agriculture scattering its processing plants to avoid emergencies which might arise from aerial bombings, fires, or strikes. He said his company, now doing an annual business in excess of \$75,000,000, had planned to build a large cereal mill, but the strike had caused the management to make arrangements for the operation of five widely scattered small mills instead.

"I'm quite agreeable to working with labor, but when we make a deal with labor we must insist upon the right of having a voice in the conference and writing some of the conditions in the bargaining agreement."

Babcock considered the trend toward a bureaucratic, autocratic form of government in Washington to be even more alarming than all the pressure groups fighting for special privileges. He said it is time for farm people, who

believed in the republican form of government and the right of free enterprise, to begin thinking about how this country can ever regain governmental powers delegated to the bureaucrats.

Feed School of Western Grain and Feed Ass'n

The annual feed school of the Western Grain and Feed Ass'n will be held Oct. 3 and 4 at Iowa State College, Ames, Ia.

The program arranged will be extremely interesting, varied and instructive. Practical demonstrations will follow talks and discussions on animal nutrition.

Prof. P. H. Phillips, of the Wisconsin University, will keynote the two day conference by a talk on the latest developments in animal nutrition and the results of experiments now being carried on at Wisconsin University.

A luncheon will be held Friday noon, a banquet Friday evening, and a buffet luncheon Saturday noon, which will close the session.

Saturday afternoon, the strong Nebraska football team will play its first conference game since participating in the Rose Bowl game last New Year's Day. A strong Iowa eleven is expected to uncork some surprises which may result in one of the season's major upsets. A block of 100 seats has been reserved on the 40 yard line for this Midwest struggle and all those wishing to attend the football game are urged to send their order, together with a check to Walter Berger, Des Moines Oat Products Co., 2000 E. Grand, Des Moines, Ia. The tickets are \$2.20 each and upon receipt of check will be mailed. This is the only way they can be reserved, as the entire stadium is practically sold out.

Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week for October futures of standard bran, gray shorts, cotton seed meal, soybean oil meal, spot bran, middlings, No. 1 fine ground alfalfa meal, in dollars per ton; No. 2 yellow corn and No. 2 yellow soybeans, in cents per bushel:

	Minneapolis Spot			Kansas City	
	Bran	Midds		Bran	Shorts
June 28.....	23.00	27.50		20.50	24.40
July 5.....	22.00	26.50		20.40	23.65
July 12.....	23.50	29.00		22.50	26.25
July 19.....	24.00	29.00		21.75	24.95
July 26.....	23.50	25.00		22.30	25.45
Aug. 2.....	24.00	25.00		23.20	25.75
Aug. 9.....	25.00	25.50		24.15	26.55
Aug. 16.....	26.00	26.00		24.25	26.25
Aug. 23.....	27.50	27.50		26.30	27.60
Aug. 30.....	28.50	28.50		26.60	28.10
Sept. 6.....	30.00	30.00		27.90	29.40
Sept. 13.....	31.00	31.00		29.00	29.85
Sept. 20.....	29.50	30.50		27.25	28.60

	St. Louis		Chicago		†Memphis
	Bran	Shorts	Soybeans	Soy-meal	
June 28.....	23.75	26.10	147½		27.10
July 5.....	23.65	26.00	146		28.20
July 12.....	25.50	27.65	151		28.90
July 19.....	25.00	27.10	153½		28.90
July 26.....	25.40	27.50	148½		29.50
Aug. 2.....	26.40	27.75	151		28.75
Aug. 9.....	27.25	28.75	156½		31.10
Aug. 16.....	27.30	28.25	156		30.85
Aug. 23.....	29.50	29.75	162½		32.00
Aug. 30.....	29.60	30.10	173		34.25
Sept. 6.....	31.00	31.65	no quote		38.00
Sept. 13.....	31.90	32.00	no quote		40.00
Sept. 20.....	30.45	30.75	179		35.50

	Cottonseed Meal		Kansas City		Chicago
	Ft. Worth	Memphis	Alfalfa	Corn	
June 28.....	35.00	30.00	21.20	74½	
July 5.....	35.00	30.50	21.70	74½	
July 12.....	36.00	31.70	21.70	74½	
July 19.....	38.00	31.50	21.70	73½	
July 26.....	38.00	32.85	21.70	74	
Aug. 2.....	39.00	32.50	22.20	75½	
Aug. 9.....	39.00	34.65	22.20	75½	
Aug. 16.....	40.00	30.85	22.20	74½	
Aug. 23.....	40.00	35.10	23.20	75	
Aug. 30.....	41.00	37.35	25.20	75½	
Sept. 6.....	42.00	41.95	26.20	76½	
Sept. 13.....	50.00	42.75	26.20	76½	
Sept. 20.....	52.00	37.60	27.20	74½	

*St. Louis bran basis Chicago delivery; shorts St. Louis delivery. †Decatur, Ill., delivery.

Feed Dealers at Toledo

E. C. DREYER, St. Louis, Mo., chairman of the feed division of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, presided over a group meeting of feed interests in the Crystal Ballroom of the Commodore Perry Hotel, Toledo, O., Tuesday morning, Sept. 16.

Feedstuffs Prices Up

CHAIRMAN DREYER said in his opening that the feed market has been dynamite during the last several months. Widespread uncertainties, he declared, have grown out of such things as the embargo placed by Canadian authorities against the shipment of Canadian feedstuffs into northeastern United States.

Domestic supplies of millstuffs and feed concentrates are slightly lower than a year ago, about 2%, in some states 4%, heavier shortages appearing in cottonseed and peanut oil meal, offset to some extent by an increased volume of soybean oil meal. The shortage is not serious, but added to increases in the numbers of livestock, and Sec'y of Agriculture Claude Wickard's 1942 program for increased production of agricultural products, it has led to sharp increases in the prices of feedstuffs of every description, and widespread market uncertainties.

Government Feed Storage Plan

AUSTIN W. CARPENTIER, president of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, Sherburn, N. Y., explained the government feed storage plan for northeastern feeders, as originally sold to federal authorities by northeastern cooperative organizations. "Central and western feeding districts," he said, "if not now faced with this plan, will be soon if Europe's war continues."

The government's feed storage plan, he described, calls for maintenance of specified storage stocks of feed in buildings on the feeder's farm, as insurance against possible break-downs in transportation systems which would prevent prompt deliveries of supplies. The stocks are maintained thru a contract between the farmer and the cooperative, whereby the farmer rotates the feedstuffs stored on his farm, using up the oldest stocks first, and maintaining the inventory by purchase of new stocks. The plan is financed by loans from the Bank of Cooperatives to the cooperative feed organization at 2½% interest, and prices of feedstuffs held in store on the farm are guaranteed against decline by the Commodity Credit Corp.

Independent feed merchants and millers have not been included in this plan and are unable to offer its obvious sales advantages to their customers. The Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants is fighting vigorously for a comparable

plan that may be offered to members' customers.

The Commodity Credit Corp. now offers independent feed dealers and millers in the northeastern states an agreement whereby they may store feedstuffs and grains with a guarantee against price declines, but this plan must be financed independently.

"We feed men," said Mr. Carpentier, "want equal treatment with the cooperatives. We've been asleep at the switch, or such discriminatory plans could not be put across. We must develop our public relations, educating both the public and government authorities on the services we perform in carrying feeders and developing economical livestock production. At the same time we must learn to build better and better feeds, and do a better and better job of merchandising, yet keep down our costs, if we are to meet the competition with which we are faced."

Public Relations

W. D. FLEMMING, sec'y Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n, Minneapolis, Minn., described a public relations program to combat portable mills and truck competition, and inform farmers of services performed by country elevators and grinding and mixing plants.

"We hired an advertising agency, prepared a series of six mailing pieces, and mailed from our ass'n headquarters more than 250,000 pieces to 50,000 Minnesota farmers during the 6 month campaign."

"Now we are working on another plan. The ass'n donated \$100 to send on a trip to Chicago top-rating 4H Club boys and girls in a state poultry contest. Local dealers are tying in with ass'n efforts by financing calves, pigs and poultry for local 4H Club members. These boys and girls will buy feed in another 10 years."

"A two-day feeding school at the state university has been arranged for Minnesota's feed dealers, grinders and mixers for the first time this year. Our trade is realizing the importance of understanding the feeds it sells so well that it can help the farmers solve their feeding problems intelligently."

Agricultural Colleges

LEON S. JACKSON, manager of the Oregon Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n, Portland, Ore., expressed conviction that "the root of the cooperative evil lies in the agricultural colleges and experiment stations. For this reason we have worked closely with these fine public institutions so that they may be convinced that the feed trade is fair and honorable and earns no more than a fair recompense for the services it performs."

Mr. Jackson explained that Oregon's feed



E. C. Dreyer, St. Louis, Mo., chairman feed division, Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n.

trade is divided into five districts, each district meeting once each month, and all districts coming together once each year for their annual state convention. "College men are invited to address our meetings," he said. "They get acquainted with us and we get acquainted with them."

"With reference to the feed storage emergency in the northeast," said the speaker, "let me warn that once you have an emergency declared, you have it with you always. The seed trade in our state is convinced of this by experience. Altho the seed trade is now in good shape, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration which established loan values for legume seeds in an hour of need, is now bidding up values by increasing loan rates from 40% to 60% in order to get seeds to cover its commitments in the southeast, and force cooperation upon the farmers."

Priorities

RALPH M. FIELD, president American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Chicago, called attention to the success of the feed trade in securing a preference rating order No. P-22 from the Office of Production Management, priorities division, to facilitate purchase of materials for repair and maintenance of plant equipment and machinery.

"The order is simple," said Mr. Field. "It requires no filling out of complicated forms of application. As a member of the feed manufacturing industry, you (and this includes associate members producing ingredients necessary to the manufacture of mixed feeds) are given authority to apply a preference rating of A-10 to deliveries of required repair parts."

"The method is to endorse the following statement on the original and all copies of the purchase order or contract, signed by a responsible official of the company: 'Purchase Order for Repair or Emergency Inventory—Preference Rating A-10 under Preference Rating Order P-22.'"

"Your suppliers of materials can then make a corresponding endorsement on their purchase orders for raw materials and thus fulfill the requirements of the O.P.M."

Roll Call

CHAIRMAN DREYER had each present stand and give his name and address that all might become better acquainted; then declared the meeting adjourned.

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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Harrisburg, Pa.—The Northeastern Poultry Producers Council will conduct the 6th annual Poultry Industries Exposition here in the Pennsylvania Farm Show Building Oct. 7 to 10.

Washington, D. C.—The number of pullets not yet of laying age on Sept. 1 was 9 per cent larger than a year ago and 2 per cent larger than on Sept. 1, 1939, while the preliminary estimate of chickens raised this year is estimated to be 14 per cent greater than in 1940.—U.S.D.A.

Lafayette, Ind.—Problems of poultry production during the present defense emergency will be featured at the 22nd annual meeting of the State Poultry Ass'n of Indiana which will be held at Purdue University on Oct. 1 and 2, it is announced by Wm. Kohlmeier, Purdue poultry specialist, and secretary of the ass'n.

Forrest, Ill.—The second annual poultry tour of the Honegger Mills, Poultry Farm and Hatchery was conducted Sept. 16 and 17. Complete figures were available on feed costs, eggs per hen, labor return per hour tending the poultry, the net and gross return per hen on all of these farms visited as well as detailed costs on raising chicks late and raising chicks early, facts about the importance of keeping houses full during this national emergency. On Tuesday Dr. J. Holmes Martin, head of poultry department, Purdue University, and Prof. H. H. Alps, of the University of Illinois, and on Wednesday Dr. Card, of the poultry department, University of Illinois, were in attendance.

Energy of Some Chicken Feeds

The Texas Agricultural Experiment Station in Circular No. 93 gives the results of study of the metabolizable energy of some chicken feeds.

The metabolizable energy is the energy in the feed eaten less that excreted and is the maximum amount of energy that can be utilized by the animals. No allowances are made for the work of digestion and other losses involved in the utilization of the digested nutrients.

Comparison of the heats of combustion found by analysis with the heats of combustion calculated by the usual methods, showed an average percentage difference of 2.1 per cent for 48 samples of feeds, 0.9 per cent for 62 rations, and 2.1 per cent for 136 samples of excrements, with standard deviations of 2.1 per cent, 1.8 per cent and 2.8 per cent, respectively. The values used in the calculations for feeds were 5.7 calories per gram of protein, 9.7 calories per gram of fat, and 4.2 calories per gram of nitrogen-free extract and of crude fiber. The same values were used for excrements with the additional values of 2.735 calories per gram of uric acid and 5.8 calories per gram of ammonia.

When correction was made for the protein retained, the metabolizable energy calculated from the digestible nutrients agreed well with the value found in 128 tests with growing chickens. The average difference was 2.0 per cent and the standard deviation of the differences was 2.8 per cent. The metabolizable energy (on maintenance basis) of ordinary chicken feeds can be calculated by using the value of 4.4 calories per gram of digestible protein, 9.47 calories per gram of digestible ether extract (fat), and 4.2 calories per gram of digestible nitrogen-free extract and crude fiber.

When lactose is present in appreciable quantities (as in dried whey, dried skim milk, and to a less extent, in dried buttermilk), greater accuracy can be secured by allowing for the fact that its heat of combustion is 3.7 calories per gram instead of the 4.2 calories per gram used for nitrogen-free extract in ordinary feeds.

Pelleted Mash for Laying Chickens

R. B. Morgan and B. W. Heywang of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture made two experiments of approximately 1 year each, in which 134 and 200 pullets, respectively, were fed on a suitable all-mash laying ration. One-half of the birds received the ration in the pellet form, whereas the other half received it as mash.

In both years the egg production of pullets receiving pellets slightly exceeded production on the unpelleted diet. Feed consumption per bird was somewhat less on the pellets. Live weight of the birds on the pellet ration was statistically greater, but mortality was not appreciably different in the two lots.

Deficiencies in Goldberger Chick Diet

H. A. Waisman and C. A. Elvehjem of the Wisconsin Experiment Station report on the effects on growth of day-old chicks resulting from supplements, singly and in groups, of liver extract, thiamin, riboflavin, nicotinic acid, pantothenic acid, vitamin B-6, and the U factor added to the modified Goldberger diet of yellow corn, casein, salts, cottonseed oil, and cod-liver oil. Addition of 100 milligrams of thiamin to the basal diet gave a slight improvement in the response during the 5-week test period, but further addition of 200 milligrams of riboflavin produced a marked growth response.

Altho nicotinic acid in small amounts gave some favorable response, above 20-25 mg. per 100 gram of ration it was definitely toxic. In favorable combinations, B-6 pantothenic acid, and the U factor with riboflavin and thiamin showed favorable results. As the addition of a

yeast extract and animal tissues to the diet was favorable, it is concluded that there are other factors than the known members of the B complex concerned in growth of the chicks.

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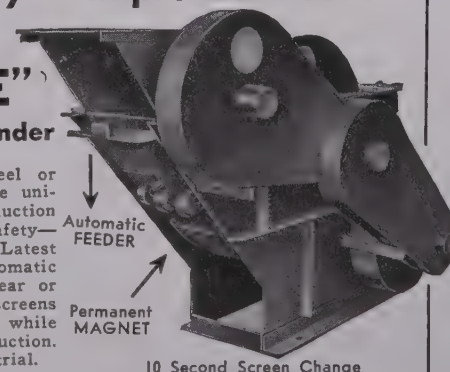
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Soybeans v. Soybean Oil Meal for Fattening Calves

By PAUL GERLAUGH, Ohio Experiment Station
Soybean oil meal gave decidedly better performance than whole soybeans when the two were compared as sources of protein for fattening steer calves.

Whole soybeans have been shown to be preferable to ground soybeans as a supplement in cattle fattening rations by the Purdue and other experiment stations. Several stations have shown that whole soybeans are not as satisfactory as soybean oil meal or cottonseed meal or linseed meal for fattening cattle.

With the increase in the number of growers of soybeans and with the increased number of soybean processing plants, there has arisen considerable inquiry concerning the relative feeding value of soybeans and soybean oil meal. It was this comparison with which the project reported was concerned.

Hereford steer calves from the Panhandle section of Texas were used in the test, which started Jan. 2, 1940, and continued for 280 days. The calves were the so-called late-dropped calves. They arrived in Wooster, O., about Dec. 10, 1939, and when started on test, Jan. 2, 1940, weighed about 350 pounds.

Arrangements were made with the Soya Processing Co., of Wooster, to purchase 350 bus. of soybeans from their supply. Half of these beans were taken to the Experiment Station's feed barn, and the other half were processed into soybean oil meal by the expeller process.

The beans were of the Manchou variety, 1939 crop, and contained 15 per cent moisture. The 175 bus. of beans made 8,750 pounds of soybean oil meal, or 83.33 pounds of meal from each 100 pounds of beans.

Both lots of calves were fed the same amount of silage and mixed hay. Shelled corn was fed in the same amount to each lot for the first 140 days of the test. During the last half of the test the corn was full-fed to both lots.

Whole soybeans were fed to lot 1 in such amounts as they would eat without scouring. On two occasions this amount reached 2 pounds per calf per day for a very few days; then some of the calves would "scour," and the amount of beans would need to be reduced.

Soybean oil meal was fed to lot 2 at a rate of 83.3 per cent of the amount of whole beans fed to lot 1.

A mineral mixture consisting of two parts limestone flour, two parts special steamed bone meal, and one part salt was fed at the rate of one-tenth of a pound daily per calf in both lots.

During the first half of the test, the corn consumption of both lots averaged 6.1 pounds; the silage, 7 pounds; and the hay, 1.6 pounds. The amount of whole beans to lot 1 averaged 1.7 pounds, and the soybean oil meal to lot 2, 1.4 pounds.

The gains of the 16 steers in lot 1 during the 140-day period amounted to 4,377 pounds; during the same period the 16 steers in lot 2 gained 4,872 pounds. The difference of 495 pounds of gain while feeding 3,114 pounds of soybean oil meal amounted to 318 pounds more gain while feeding a ton of soybean oil meal. On the basis of \$10 cattle, one could have given the soybeans away, paid \$30 per ton for soybean oil meal, and been just a shade better than even.

Soon after the first 140-day period had passed, a steer in the whole-soybean lot showed off feed and was withdrawn from the test as of the start of the second 140-day period. There was no reason to say that the steer's illness was due to the ration fed.

During the second half of the test, the shelled corn was full-fed to both lots of cattle, and the silage and hay remained the same per steer for both lots. There were 16 steers in this lot, but to make it comparable to the 15 steers remaining in lot 1, one-sixteenth of the total gain and a like amount of the feeds consumed were taken out of the final calculation.

On this basis of calculating, the 15 cattle fed

soybean oil meal consumed 7,111 pounds more shelled corn than the lot 1 cattle; ate 3,082 pounds of soybean oil meal; and made 295 pounds more gain. This second-half result does not appear as favorable for soybean oil meal as that of the first half. The gain for the entire test, however, amounted to 50 pounds more per steer in the lot fed soybean oil meal, and the cattle in that lot were noticeably fatter.

The test closed Oct. 8, and the cattle were sold 2 days later to Swift & Co. Lot 2 sold for \$13 per hundredweight in the lot. Ten head in lot 1 sold for \$12.25 per hundredweight, and five head for \$11 per hundredweight. This totaled the same for the lot as if the 15 head had sold for \$11.88 per hundredweight, which is \$1.12 under the selling price of lot 2. The lot 1 steers averaged 854 pounds in weight, and if they had brought the additional \$1.12 per hundredweight would have sold for \$9.56 more apiece. This advantage of \$9.56 for a steer fed a fifth of a ton of soybean oil meal would more than pay for the supplement.

Dried Grains for Lambs

The Agricultural Experiment Station at Cornell University reports that distillers' corn dried grains and brewers' dried grains are satisfactory feeds for lambs. When the price is favorable, the report says, they may be used as substitutes for one-third, by weight, of the shelled corn in the ration.

Used in this way, it was found that distillers' corn dried grains are equal or superior to shelled corn. In other words, 100 pounds of the grains are about equal to 105 pounds of No. 2 yellow shelled corn in this substitute feeding method.

In terms of money, the research men say this: If a lamb feeder can afford to buy shelled corn at \$32 a ton, he can afford to pay \$33.60 a ton for distillers' corn dried grains if he uses the grains as a substitute for one-third of the shelled corn and if he offers alfalfa hay, in addition, for roughage.

Three experiments were conducted at Cornell with these by-products of the distilling and brewing industries, and the report of results is given by Professors J. P. Willman and F. B. Morrison of the animal husbandry departments.

An average of the three experiments indicated that 100 pounds of brewers' dried grains, when fed as explained, are equal in feeding value to 97 pounds of No. 2 yellow shelled corn. In other words, brewers' dried grains would be worth \$31 a ton if shelled corn costs \$32 a ton.

Thus, sheepmen can better plan their fall programs by choosing feeds based both on feeding values and costs, Professor Willman says.

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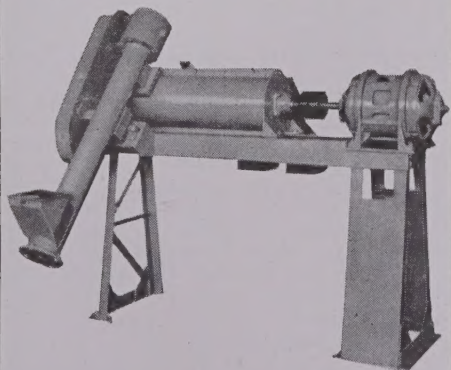
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President Sexauer Appeals for Hearty Cooperation in National Defense Program

[Continued from page 237]

problems which the grain trade is not prepared or equipped to handle. In those fields, the grain trade offers no complaint to government intervention. I refer specifically to the ownership of the tremendous carry-over stocks of grain, as without government intervention, prices would have collapsed and agriculture and our industry ruined.

THE TRADE does insist, however, that in the accumulation, storing, and marketing of these stocks, or in other words, the normal merchandising operations, that is prepared to render not only as economical a service but a more efficient service than the government. It is only fair that I should state that it is encouraging that as time goes on a better appreciation of the trade services is being realized by the government and that our services are being used more and more.

I am pleased to note a number of important government officials present at this convention. We are indeed happy to have them here and I know that both they and we will profit by the exchange of views. May I say at this time, farm leaders, too, appreciate the value of exchange of information, and in recent conferences have stated that they were as much concerned as we grain men over the trend of government policies which tended to destroy or impair the efficiency of the grain marketing service. They fully realize that no marketing service which the government could develop could equal the service developed by the trade, and they view with great concern and alarm any and every act which tends to weaken or destroy this service which they realize would react to the disadvantage of the producer.

AS INDIVIDUALS and as an industry, we have been remiss in not explaining to producers the value to them of our service. If we had taken the time to do so, many misunderstandings would have been averted. They would not have permitted legislation to be enacted which would be detrimental to their grain marketing service. That many producers and organizations realize this is evidenced by the fact that a number of cooperative organizations now support our association by their membership. They share with us concern over the policy of the government encroaching in the field of business. They share our concern over the government policy of organizing and financing cooperatives with government funds where there is no need for such a service. They believe, as we do, that producers have the right to organize, but that they should do so on a sound, business-like basis, and not by means of a subsidy or by favors from the state or Federal government. They realize as we do that any business, or any service, to be efficient and enduring must and should rest on its own feet. That is the American principle. So when I suggest policies which need correcting to preserve efficiency of the trade, I state not only the views of grain dealers, but the wishes of producers as well. They too recognize the importance of an efficient grain service to our national defense program. I urge that grain and feed dealers work to develop a better understanding and a closer working relationship with the men we serve—the farmers—so that there may be unity of thought and action on marketing service problems.

AT THE PRESENT time the services of the country grain dealers and terminal operators are employed by the Commodity Credit Corporation in gathering and storing grain it owns and grain on which it makes loans. The trade feels that the rates are lower than the service warrants but has generally accepted

the contract rate with the feeling that as experience indicated the rates were too low, that adjustments would be made. Some of the terms, particularly the absence of a cut-off date are objectionable; but on the whole, the trade appreciates the evident desire of Commodity Credit to offer a fair contract, and hopes that such differences as exist may be adjusted. There is no serious complaint from these branches of the trade.

SERIOUS COMPLAINT is made of the treatment accorded the commission men whose services have been generally ignored or overlooked by government agencies. It is apparent that government agencies do not realize that each branch or service of the trade is an integral part of the grain marketing service and that when one link of the chain is broken or weakened, it impairs the efficiency of the entire service. Country grain dealers, and especially individual and cooperative dealers, would operate at a serious disadvantage if they were served by a weakened sales service. This would naturally be reflected back upon the producers whose products they buy.

The reason advanced by CCC for setting up its own sales agency instead of using the commission service is that it can perform the service for a lower cost than the private trade. The grain trade is not convinced that this is true, particularly if rentals, overhead, and certain other charges were included. I am certain that if the efficiency and dispatch of the better service of the regular trade were fairly considered that the balance would swing strongly in favor of the commission trade.

Admitting for the sake of argument that government costs are slightly lower, and certainly I would not so admit otherwise, should that be the basis for the government engaging in business and bankrupting private citizens engaged in a useful avocation? If so, then if it should be determined that the government could sell groceries at a lower cost than the neighborhood grocer, then the government would be justified in engaging in the grocery business or in any other business venture. I ask you, is this the province of government? Is this the land of America, the land of free enterprise, or are we headed towards socialism?

Gentlemen, there is much more involved in this than whether or not a few hundred commission men shall be forced out of business. The very principle on which our American civilization is founded is involved. This is a question as to whether we shall embrace socialism or whether our government shall continue its function of governing, of regulating the traffic, if you please, or if it shall from now on also drive the trucks.

THE POLICY OF GOVERNMENT agencies making loans above market prices and then reselling grain which they may acquire at the loan price, plus charges, is in reality price fixing and creates a situation with all the inherent problems and troubles which invariably grow out of such a practice. It has not only crippled the commission service but it has reduced the volume of trading in futures markets to a degree where the very continuance of this service is in jeopardy. This service, with its low cost insurance against loss due to price fluctuations, which has been used freely by grain dealers, processors, producers, and consumers alike, is now in danger of being destroyed. This would result in a tremendous loss in the service and efficiency of the trade.

I reiterate the grain trade is made up of loyal Americans who desire in every way to perform their duty and to cooperate with the government in the national defense program. Their efficiency, however, has been impaired by lack of government cooperation and by uncertainty. The policy which has been most disturbing is that the government is superseding and supplanting the private services of the grain trade with its own services and agencies. The trade is bewildered and confused and does not know how to plan.

If an efficient grain trade is desired by the government then it is imperative that it allay this feeling of uncertainty and confusion by publicly and officially declaring that its policies from now on will be not towards further socialization of the industry, but of returning back to the industry the normal operations of the grain and feed trade. If this assurance were given, the response of our industry would be amazing. I need only point out that when assurance was recently given that the government would not build or buy additional storage to store surplus stocks of grain if the grain trade would provide the storage, millions of bushels of additional temporary storage was contracted for and erected.

FOLLOWING ASSURANCE that the government would leave the normal functions of trade to the industry, I suggest that the government then set up an Agricultural Advisory Committee composed of representatives of agriculture, industry and government representatives. Each of the groups I have mentioned render an important service; each group possesses valuable knowledge based on experience, and their combined information is certain to produce a sounder, a better balanced, and a more workable program than if the determination of the changes to be made are left to one group or one individual.

THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY of this country has never been confronted with problems of greater importance than at the present. The storage and surplus of our large stocks of grain, the problem of a farm program which continues to be modified and will necessarily be subject to further drastic changes with changing conditions; the problems of price control, of inflation, and the serious readjustment problems following the emergency—all problems of vital concern to producer, handlers and processors, as well as our nation. Producers in the agricultural trades and industries share a joint or partnership relationship and their policies should be determined around a common council table.

A national organization is indispensable to present properly the views of the grain and feed trade to the government and the National Defense Board and to suggest the changes and policies that will enable them to provide the most efficient service. No individual or group feels free to speak for an industry. Neither will the public or the government give individual expressions the consideration they will the same individuals when they speak authoritatively for a national association. I therefore urge that you give your National Association and your officers your fullest support.

THE GRAIN AND FEED trades recognize their duty and responsibility to agriculture and the part that the distribution of grain assumes in developing a strong national defense program. A weakened and shackled industry naturally cannot render an efficient, effective service. A grain trade handicapped by uncertainty as to the basic philosophy and policies of our government agencies, uncertainty as to whether their objective is the further socialization of the industry or further control, uncertainty as to whether present competitive policies are to be continued, expended or discontinued—all these uncertainties leave the grain and feed trade confused and bewildered.

The suggestions which I have offered for your consideration, I offer humbly and thoughtfully, hoping that they may result in bringing about changes which will make it possible for the grain trade to serve agriculture and this nation more effectively. I consider them basic as our contribution to the National Defense Program.

THE RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE made a real effort to echo the sentiments of the members and all seemed to approve most heartily.

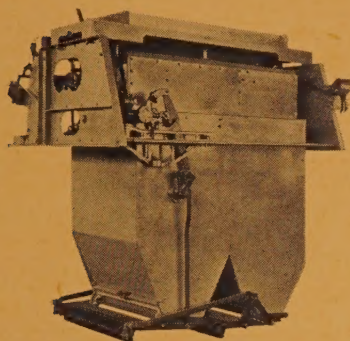
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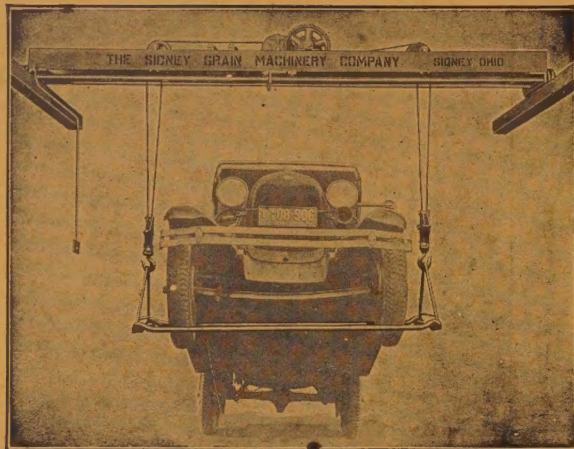
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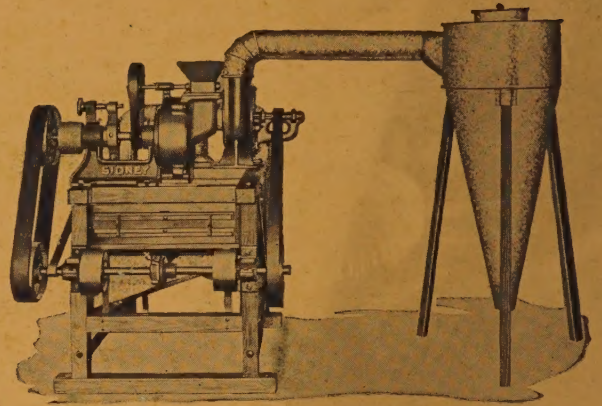
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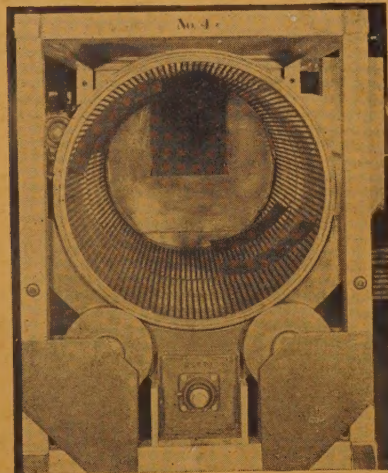
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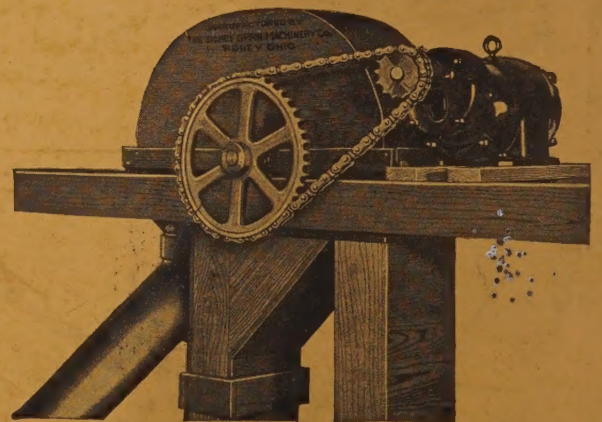
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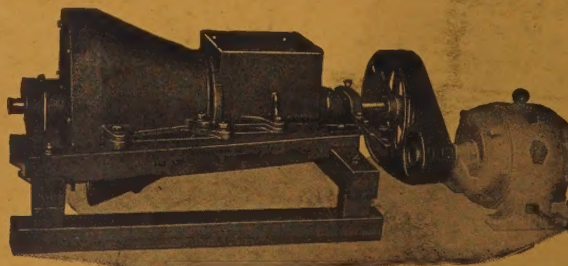
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